

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

OCTOBER 1941



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

10 CENTS A COPY



This is the story of Daniel Grant, a contented man. Dan grows plump, juicy grapefruit in the rich mesa land of southwestern Arizona, near Yuma. He's been doing this for 19 years.

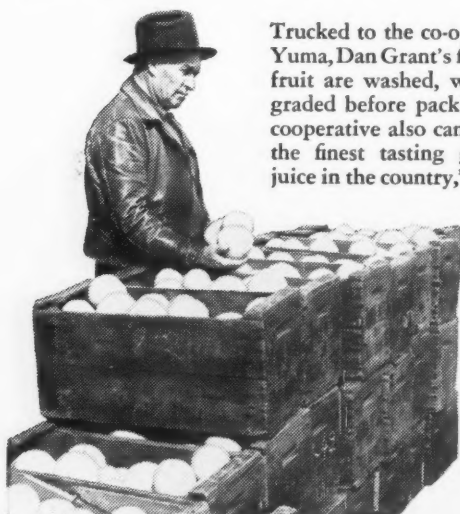
I FOUND Dan Grant checking on picking operations among some of the largest grapefruit trees I have ever seen. "These pickers have been selected and trained by our cooperative," he told me. "Carrying the cooperative idea into field operations assures good men when we growers need them."



Pickers place the fruit in canvas bags strapped over their shoulders. The filled bags are emptied into 42-pound lugs to be gathered up by the co-op truck crew

Dan Grant gets amazing production—about 1000 boxes of grapefruit to the acre.

He irrigates every six weeks in winter and every three weeks in summer. Yuma Irrigation District pumps pick up water from the Colorado River which runs almost at Dan's doorstep. He uses very little fertilizer because this mesa land is naturally rich, probably from silt deposits left by the Colorado River before Boulder and other dams were built.

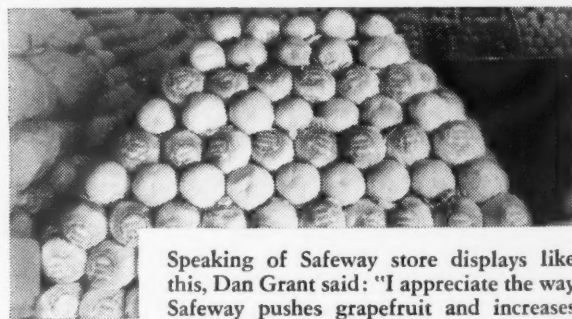


Trucked to the co-op plant in Yuma, Dan Grant's fine grapefruit are washed, waxed and graded before packing. "Our cooperative also cans some of the finest tasting grapefruit juice in the country," Dan says

MY FIRST VENTURE was 20 acres in grapefruit," Dan Grant told me. "I kept on increasing my acreage. Today I have about 100 acres of citrus — 60 acres in grapefruit and 40 in oranges. I also look after 200 acres of citrus for other growers.

"I have always believed in cooperative marketing and from the first I marketed my fruit this way. In 1933 a group of us growers formed our own cooperative, the Yuma Mesa Fruit Growers Association. I am one of the directors. We arranged to market through the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

"Our Association handles the bulk of the grapefruit in this area, packing about 700 cars a year besides canning part of the crop for juice.

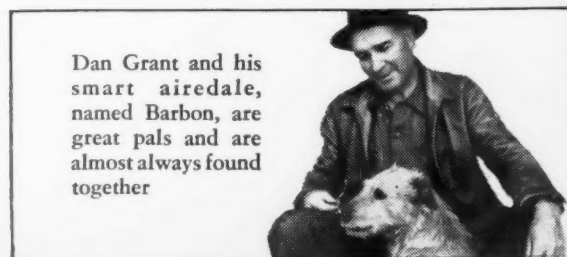


Speaking of Safeway store displays like this, Dan Grant said: "I appreciate the way Safeway pushes grapefruit and increases their order for our product every year"

With my good production, high quality and a fine cooperative marketing system, I feel I am getting every break. In addition our Association gets a lot of help from food chains like Safeway.

"Safeway is one of the biggest buyers of both grapefruit and grapefruit juice from our Association. I feel they are mighty important in helping us growers work out our marketing."

TOLD TO THE SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER



Dan Grant and his smart airedale, named Barbon, are great pals and are almost always found together



INNO

In
inter
being
easter
seen
impos
been
ing a
an ou
area-
Geor
eral
that
aver
rainf
twen
mini
Com
Ocal
it is
have
LIDA

MO

T
one
I th
sect
diti
tha
hop
lett
wri
tha
tim
diff
my

GO

of
ver
fav
us
bu
ma
pri
ca
do
ye
Es

BI

gr
A
w
m
H

K

a
T
C
O

LETTERS

INNOVATION

In June, 1940, you published a most interesting article outlining the progress being made in Florida and other southeastern states, but since then I have seen no further mention of this quite important innovation. The writer has been in quite close touch with the widening acceptance by northerners of what an outstanding opportunity exists in that area—in southern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, as well as Florida. The general latitude is virtually identical with that of Texas, added to which is an average of fifty-five inches of annual rainfall, as against a maximum of twenty to twenty-five in Texas, with minimum of fifteen inches. Swift and Company opened a packing-house in Ocala, Florida, in September, 1937, and it is my information that since then they have tripled capacity.—GEORGE V. HALLIDAY, Chicago.

MORE LETTERS

The letter column in the PRODUCER is one of the first things I always read, as I thoroughly enjoy hearing about other sections of the country, how range conditions are, cattle sales, and other things that make our cattle world go around. I hope that more cattlemen will write letters to the PRODUCER, and I promise to write more often myself. Another thing that I would like to hear from time to time is what cattle prices are in the different states so that I will not sell my cattle too cheap.—A READER.

GOOD YEAR

Good yield of corn is in prospect. Lots of hogs are on farms. Hog prices are very good and the hog-corn ratio very favorable. More cattle are on feed than usual. Cattle feeders are hesitant about buying feeder cattle, due to small margin between fat and feeder cattle prices. Many feeders feel that feeder cattle will be cheaper later. I have my doubts about that. It is a very good year for Corn Belt farmers.—KNUTE ESPE, Des Moines, Iowa.

BEST GRASS

We have had the best grass and small grain crop in years. Water is plentiful. All livestock is in fine condition. Lambs weigh about eight pounds above normal; mostly contracted at 9½ and 10 cents.—HOWARD DODD, Dawes County, Neb.

KNEE HIGH

The grass is knee high on the range, and we are having too much rain. Threshing is at a standstill.—FRANK CHRISTENSON, McKenzie County, N. D.

*If I have
two Apples—*



... and you have none, then I may have more than I want to eat and you go without.

If all the apples are shipped to Smithtown and none to Jonesville, what happens?

In Smithtown the price goes down, the grower gets no return, the grocer makes no profit because his apples rot on his hands.

In Jonesville the price is high but nobody makes any profit because there are few apples to sell and few people could afford to buy them.

Orderly marketing protects grower, distributor and consumer. When crops are shipped by rail, everybody knows what is in transit and where it's going. Distribution can be directed intelligently. The grower gets the best possible price.

The distributor can buy with confidence. The consumer has a good supply, controlled quality, a fair price.

Every week in the year, there's a crop of something ripening somewhere. And the railroads will have enough cars of proper types there to distribute it throughout the country. The railroads will know just how that particular crop should be packed and handled—kept warm or cool—and the railroads will do all they can to help the shipper find the best market.

For the railroads look beyond today's shipments to the larger economic picture. They are a fundamental part of the life of the country. In the end, the railroads prosper as the country prospers—and the country prospers with the railroads.



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ideal for Winter Feeding

STALEY'S SOYBEAN OIL MEAL PELLETS

Pellets	Diameter	Length	Type	Use
No. 1	7/8 in.	1½ in.	Mineralized	Range
No. 2	5/8 in.	7/8 in.	Mineralized	Range
No. 3	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	Mineralized	Feed Lot
No. 4	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	No Minerals	Feed Lot

Golden yellow in color. Highly palatable and digestible. New crop shipments now available—one ton or a trainload. Write or wire for prices, samples and literature.



A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DECATUR (FEED DIVISION) ILLINOIS

Photo by Cnas. Beiden, Pitenfork, Wyo.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.00 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$1.50).

Volume XXIII

OCTOBER, 1941

Number 5

THE SAN CARLOS APACHE IS A MODERN CATTLEMAN

By ERNEST R. McCRAY
Superintendent

IF THE DRAMA OF THE SAN Carlos Apache Indian, in his transition from a raider and a warrior to one of the ranking cattlemen of today, could come from the pen of a novelist, the story would intrigue and thrill the most demanding adventure hunter. He was feared by white men and Indians. He was an impartial raider, taking what he wanted from white and Indian alike. All human inhabitants in the territory, from far south of the Rio Grande River to the mountains and plateaus of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, knew and feared him. Even the military of the United States had to admit that the cunning and resourcefulness of the Apache tested the strategy of some of its most able officers. Finally army officers resorted to artifice and promised merciful treatment to the warring Apaches if Geronimo would give himself up to the military. He was betrayed. As soon as he surrendered, the military gathered up belligerents, friendly Indians, and even enlisted scouts (men, women, and children of the Chiricahua Apache band) and shipped them off to Fort Marion, Florida, as prisoners of war.

The San Carlos Apaches existed in a state of hopelessness, first under the

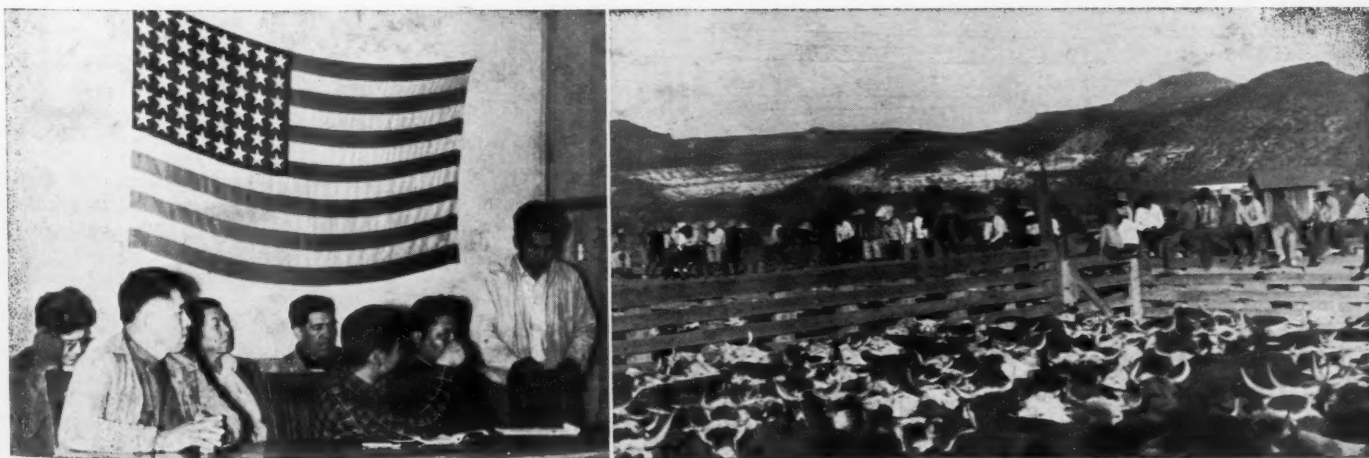
military and then under civilian agents, for almost two decades. A few tried to farm the land along the San Carlos and Gila rivers, but they were unable to cope with flood conditions, and ditches and gardens were destroyed. Most of the Indians lived on rations issued by the government. Their diet was supplemented by nuts, berries, and game, procured through their own efforts. They derived some income through the sale of cordwood and wild hay to the government. By 1905 the Apaches began to find work off their reservation. They are good workers and there was an increasing demand for their services. Within a few years most of the able-bodied Indians were finding seasonal employment away from the reservation.

In the meantime, 1,642,000 acres of grazing land on their reservation were being leased to white stockmen. Such large cattle companies as the Double Circle, Chiricahua, Cross S, and the Circle Seven grazed their cattle on the abundant grass and browse. It was not until 1923, when Superintendent James Barbour Kitch took charge of the San Carlos Indian Agency, that plans began to take shape for Indian utilization of

the tribe's grazing resources. At the time Mr. Kitch arrived, a few hundred Indian cattle, all of inferior type, were being run along the Gila and San Carlos rivers. This is desert range and the least desirable on the reservation.

At the cost of his own popularity with the white stockmen, as fast as their permits expired, Mr. Kitch took over their ranges and replaced their cattle with Indian cattle. Funds were not available for the purchase of all new breeding stock, so the best of Indian cows and heifers were transferred to the reclaimed ranges. Their numbers were supplemented by the purchase of grade Hereford heifers. From the first, the superintendent insisted on the purchase of registered Hereford bulls. From this began an intelligent improvement program. Heifers of good color, markings, and conformation were retained but those not meeting desirable standards were sold. Within a few years the increase from the purchased cows added up to a rather large tribal herd. Then the superintendent worked out a plan to sell heifers from this herd, five to twenty head, to interested Indians. A nominal price of \$15 per head was charged. They were required to reimburse the tribe from their income from cattle sales over a period of five to six years.

AT FIRST the increase was slow. The number available for distribution was small. Many of the Indians were hesitant, as the purchase of a few heifers obligated them to be on hand for round-up work and immediate income was im-



Left: The San Carlos Tribal Council. Reading from left to right the members are Gilbert Harney, Charley Moses, Percy Nash, Willie Belknap, Ernest Victor (chairman), Clarence Wesley (secretary), and Clarence Smith. This is the governing body of the tribe and every one is a cattleman. Right: Sales pens at San Carlos, Arizona. Dry cows to be sold and shipped.

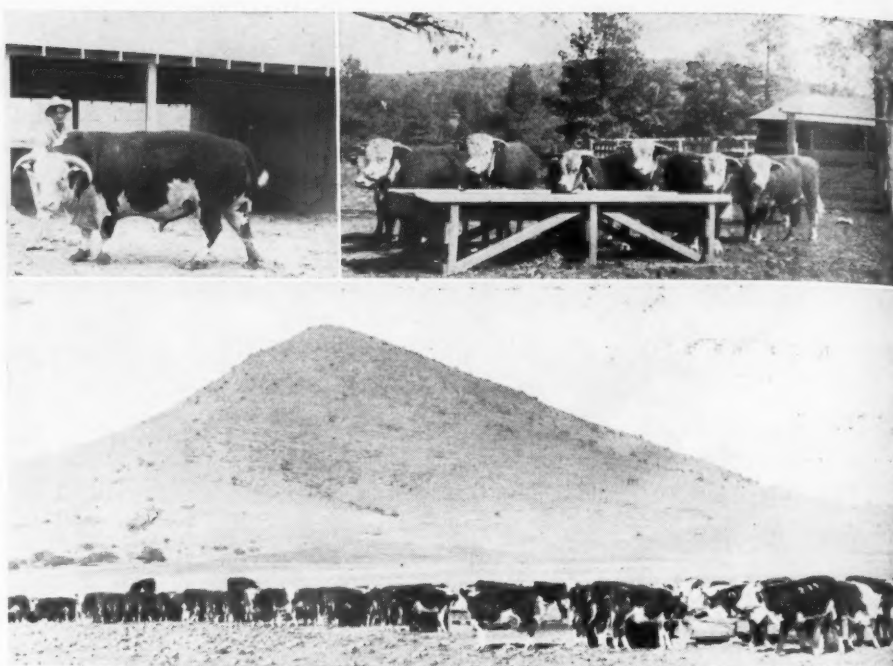
possible. Gradually the herds of the Apache stockmen increased and substantial incomes were realized. Then more and more Indians entered the cattle business. In 1923 there were eighty-nine brands and 856 breeding cows. One Indian owned 184 of these, so the average for the remaining eighty-eight was less than eight head per man. By 1931 the number of cattlemen had increased to 176 who owned 4,920 cows, or an average of twenty-eight head each. On June 30, 1938, there were 402 Indian cattle owners, with an average of forty-five head of cows each, or approximately 18,000 head. Today there are 548 heads of families owning cattle, with an average of forty head each. The reservation program provides for an average of forty head of cows each for the 700 families enrolled on the reservation.

For a number of years, cattle not butchered for home consumption were sold to Indian traders or to the government for use at the school and hospital and for issue to old Indians. As the cattle business grew, this market became inadequate. Local buyers came in and bought the surplus. By 1932 the number of young cattle for sale reached such proportions that the superintendent decided to advertise the sale and interest more buyers. This method brought desirable results. The first annual sale netted approximately \$12,000. As Indian-owned cattle spread over the reservation, it became necessary to hold several sales. The cattle were gathered at specified places on the reservation and cut into classes. Buyers inspected the cattle, wrote their bid per head on a piece of paper, signed it, and sealed it in an envelope. When they were all in, the bids were opened and the sale made to the highest acceptable bidder.

In 1939 the procedure was changed. All salable cattle are now driven to the Southern Pacific railroad which runs through the reservation. They are graded, classed, and placed in pens. As scales are available, all sales are by the pound. Public auction has replaced sealed bids. In 1939 sales amounted to \$508,000. When the reservation is stocked to capacity, the annual income should reach \$750,000.

When John Collier became commissioner of Indian affairs in 1933, many Indian Bureau policies were changed. Through the Indian Reorganization Act, passed in 1934, Indian tribes were given the right to set themselves up as an autonomy. The San Carlos Apaches took advantage of the law and organized under a constitution and by-laws. The tribe is now a chartered corporation with right to handle its own affairs.

With increasing numbers of cattle and wider distribution, the administration of the cattle business on the San Carlos Reservation became too complicated to handle as a single enterprise. In 1936, twelve cattle growers' associations were organized, with boards of directors consisting entirely of Indians. These associations govern their membership, keep



Top: Painter's Domino 366th, registered breeding herd sire, and a group of young bulls at one of the association home ranches. Bottom: Registered heifers shipped to the reservation from drought areas in 1934. These are the foundation for the tribal breeding herd.

numbers within the rated carrying capacity of the range, decide on needed improvements and provide money for them, manage round-ups, and, with the help of government stockmen, handle the cattle business of their range entirely. The administration of the cattle business is financed by a minimum collection of \$5 per head on all cattle sold.

DURING 1934 the government purchased a large number of cattle from drought areas. From these, this reservation was furnished 600 registered Hereford heifers on a replacement plan. These were placed on the tribal herd range. The tribe purchased about thirty registered bulls from the Colorado Painter herd to run with these heifers. From this breeding, some fine, purebred cattle were produced. It was not possible, however, to register these cattle. A plan had to be devised to control and record the breeding so registration would be possible. In 1938 the tribe purchased a fine herd sire, Painter's Domino 366th, for \$3,600. At the same time, it acquired two bull calves sired by this bull.

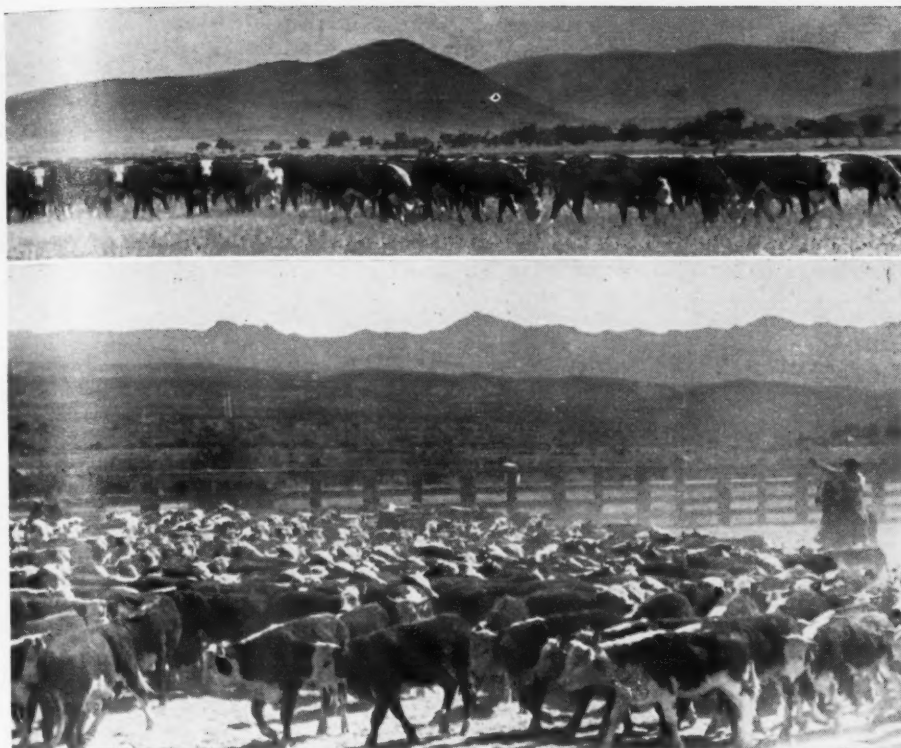
It was not until the beginning of 1939 that the tribe set aside about two townships on Ash Flat for a registered herd range and a breeding laboratory. All registered cows, by this time approximately 500 head, were moved to this range. During the first breeding season, results were not all that could have been desired. It was necessary to move cautiously and make improvements as the enterprise developed. From the 1939 breeding only 125 calves were registered. The year 1940 made a better showing, with 245 calves registered. The 1941 breeding season has just closed. It is

expected that next year's registration will reach 325. It should be explained here that the breeding at Ash Flat laboratory is by artificial insemination. John F. Lasley, from the University of Missouri, has been in charge of the breeding laboratory since its establishment and is responsible for its success. The tribe is indebted to the University of Missouri for making Mr. Lasley's services available.

By 1945 the tribe will have 1,000 selected, registered breeding cows. This enterprise was set up for the sole purpose of producing fine Hereford bulls for use on the reservation. Bulls are supplied to the associations without cost. Title to the bulls remains in the tribal enterprise. When bulls are removed from the ranges and sold, the proceeds go to the enterprise. The registered breeding enterprise is self-supporting.

In the fall of 1938 a survey of the cattle industry on the reservation exposed the fact that 25 per cent of the breeding cattle belonged to estates of deceased Indians. It also showed only 400 out of 700 family heads owning cattle. These estates created a situation which was a real menace to the continuity of the cattle industry. Because of their undivided share, heirs refused to contribute their proportionate part of labor on round-ups. Members of associations, on whose ranges estate cattle ran, resented this situation. They felt that the heirs were deriving an income without effort. The result was that many calves were not branded and the number of mavericks was increasing on all ranges.

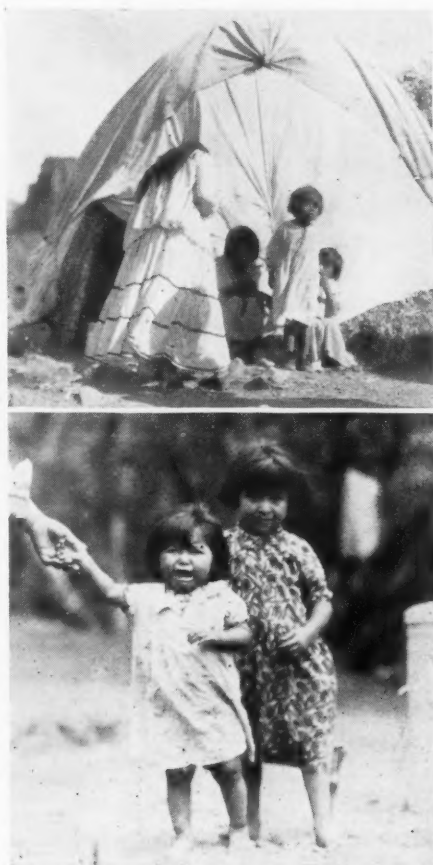
Any cattleman knows that unbranded cattle, especially when they are running



Top: Cattle on the San Carlos Reservation being moved from the range to the railroad where they will be sold. Below: A mixed herd of cattle being cut for classing at the Calva pens on the San Carlos Reservation.

on a community range, are a greater temptation than the apple that caused Eve's undoing. Instinctively the strong male is as quick to clothe the sleek side of this tempting orphan with an identifying brand as was the mother of the human race to disguise her natural charm. This condition was causing considerable worry. After lengthy discussion and consideration of various plans, the tribal council passed an ordinance ordering the sale of all estate cattle. The disposition of estate cattle released grazing space for those 300 families who were without cattle. The transfer from estates to active live members added to the working strength of the associations and at the same time eliminated the maverick evil.

AT ONE time large areas of the reservation were overrun with wild horses. Many were unbranded. They were increasing so rapidly that left unchecked they would have taken the reservation. In 1931 an epidemic of dourine broke out among them. The Bureau of Animal Industry made a check and ordered them removed from the reservation. In the next two years, 12,000 were disposed of. The infection was so widespread that the reservation was almost entirely free from horses when the work was completed. Horses are necessary to cattle work. The tribe decided to raise their own cow-horses. They purchased some good mares and three good stallions. They set aside a horse range. This has been operating nearly five years and is producing some fine cow-horses.



A San Carlos Apache home and a little fellow who is saying, "I don't want my picture taken."

During their consideration of the different economic problems, the council studied their relief problem. There are about the same proportion of indigent Indians on the reservation as there are indigent whites throughout the nation. The reservation and its resources are tribal community property. A planned economy that left out the support of these helpless people would be unfair and incomplete. A system of taxation of productive Indians was considered and rejected. The council finally agreed that a better plan would be to set aside a range on the east end of the reservation, stock it, and use the proceeds for those requiring relief. An appropriate resolution was passed, setting up this tribal enterprise. The council authorized the use of \$75,000 of tribal funds for the purchase of a foundation herd, and the social security herd came into being. The herd now consists of over 3,000 head of cows and heifers and will increase to 5,000. The proceeds from sales are placed in two accounts: one to cover operating costs and the other for social security payments.

During the past three years, nearly 1,000 acres of farm land have been put under cultivation. This has been a reclamation process, as much of the land had formerly been farmed. This land has been cleared, leveled, and placed under irrigation. The produce has made an appreciable addition to the Apache's diet. He is able to produce some supplemental feed for livestock. The greatest importance of this acquisition has been the Apache's sense of individual ownership of a tangible piece of land. In no case does the individual garden or farm exceed two acres. This garden and home site, added to his cattle on the association range, make him a self-sufficient individual.

REALLY to appreciate the Apache's present status as a stockman, one should visit his reservation. In one day's travel from the agency a person is able to see enough of the reservation to satisfy himself that it is a real cattle country. One will see thousands of acres of desert country which during the winter produces an abundance of alfalfa and other palatable and nutritious forage plants and is capable of sustaining large herds of cattle. This low, warm country is ideal for early calving. In the higher elevations, one will see other thousands of acres of grass-covered, level plateaus, rimmed about with mountains and broken country in which year-round forage in the form of grass and browse abounds. This broken country provides shelter from wind and storms. Traveling north and gaining more elevation, one is surprised to find himself on another plateau but this time in virgin yellow pine timber. The forest, however, is not the dense growth that precludes all other vegetation.

During the summer season, when the rainfall is usually very heavy, luxuriant perennial grasses carpet the entire area. Traveling through this cool summer

paradise, one emerges from the shade of the pines upon beautiful cienagas or mountain meadows. At the extreme northeast corner of the reservation, a person can reach elevations between 8,000 and 9,000 feet where aspen, spruce, fir, and alpine flora grow. Along the entire north side of the reservation run the Black and Salt rivers. The mountains on the north fringe of the reservation break away to the river, providing winter range and shelter for the cattle that do not drift to the lower country to

the south. Over the entire reservation, spaced at regular intervals, are lakes, reservoirs, springs, and wells. When one looks out over the country from the higher elevations, the landscape is dotted with small bodies of water.

During the trip, cattle in herds, small bunches and singly, are in evidence everywhere. One is surprised, on close inspection, to see Hereford cattle of such excellence. There are no off-color animals; their marking is good and their conformation would satisfy anyone.

'NATIONAL' PROTESTS CUT IN CUBAN TARIFF RATES

[Prepared to give direct testimony before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in its recent hearings in the supplemental Cuban trade agreement, F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, was suddenly called away from Washington by the death of his mother in Santa Rosa, California. A statement by Mr. Mollin was therefore read by Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association.]

MOLLIN'S STATEMENT, MADE IN BEHALF OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY, FOLLOWS:

"A few weeks ago I appeared before this committee in opposition to a reduction in the tariff on canned beef. The assumption confronting us at that time was that the existing tariff of 6 cents per pound was 'unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States,' although not a single fact in the record supported that assumption.

"Today the issue is dressed beef, and the assumption is that the preferential tariff rate of 4.8 cents per pound, enjoyed by Cuba on that commodity, again is 'unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States,' again to quote from the original Reciprocal Trade Act.

"A close examination of the record reveals not a single fact to support that assumption. Instead we find that the imports of frozen beef for the first six months of 1941 amounted to some 16,000,000 pounds, compared with only 2,000,000 pounds for the same period a year ago. These imports, according to 'Foreign Crops and Markets,' a publication of the Department of Agriculture, are mainly from Cuba.

"The True Situation

"Even more conclusive as to the true situation regarding beef imports from Cuba is the revealing statement in the August 25 issue of the publication just referred to that early in August Cuban authorities, in an endeavor to prevent a further rise in retail beef prices, ordered

an official embargo on the exports of beef.

"It seems absurd that we should be here solemnly arguing the merits of a reduction in the tariff on dressed beef, supposedly in the interest of facilitating the imports of that commodity from Cuba, when, at the very moment the matter is under consideration, the authorities of that country are moved to take the drastic action indicated because the present basis of trade, with the present tariff of 4.8 cents per pound, is so profitable to Cuban packers and exporters; and they are so eager to glean the last dollar of profit in sight that the welfare of the Cuban beef consumer is jeopardized. If you now proceed to lower the tariff as proposed, you will merely further aggravate the situation described.

"Present Tariffs Reasonable

"In this connection and in order further to show the reasonableness of our present tariff structure and the barrenness of the arguments that have been and are being advanced in support of tariff reductions, I should like to refer once more to the trade agreements with Argentina and Uruguay now under consideration. The *New York Times* published a dispatch from Buenos Aires, dated August 19, under the heading, 'Argentina Short of Beef,' reading:

"'Argentina, famed for plentiful beef at low prices, faced a country-wide shortage of such meat today because of large exports to Britain.

"'Housewives staged public demonstrations and many butchers refused to stock beef because prices were too high and their customers were unable to buy. Sales of fish and poultry increased.'

"But our State Department is now considering a reduction in the duty on canned beef in order to facilitate our trade with Argentina, or at least we are supposed to believe that is the purpose.

"In the same issue of the *New York Times* (August 20) appears a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, likewise dated August 19, as follows:

"'The capital of this cattle-raising country was without fresh beef today owing to a shortage of stock on hand for slaughter. Only about thirty of the city's 1,000 butchers had beef on hand. Officials attributed the shortage to heavy rains and severe cold, which impeded the driving of cattle to the markets.'

"It rains in this country too, and it gets cold, but we have beef for sale every day of the year. The real reason for the shortage in Uruguay is the same as in Argentina—the coolers have been emptied for shipment to Britain.

"New Zealand Beef Imports

"It is 1,199 nautical miles via steamer routes from Havana to New York. The Cuban preferential tariff on dressed beef, as I have stated, is 4.8 cents per pound. It is 5,680 nautical miles via steamer routes from Auckland, New Zealand, to San Francisco. The tariff on imports from that country is the full rate of 6 cents per pound. In May, 1941, we imported 253,850 pounds of frozen fresh beef and veal from New Zealand. During the month of June the imports from there of the same classification were 400,386 pounds. Information which I have received direct from San Francisco indicates that boned bull beef is included in these imports. One packing company at Oakland, California, has placed an order for 100,000 pounds of this boned bull meat.

"We are living in the midst of a great emergency. We all believe this country is the greatest country on earth. We all strain our imagination and try to believe that everything that is being done today, in the name of defense and in the name of emergency, is for the common good. But, Mr. Chairman, even today there are limits to the strain that can be borne. I cannot strain my imagination to the point that I can believe a cut in the present tariff of 4.8 cents to Cuba is necessary to facilitate the movement of a product 1,199 miles, when we have before our eyes the simple fact that agents of a country 5,680 miles away are active in this country soliciting orders with the expectation of paying the full 6-cent tariff. They are offering boned bull meat, carcass and boned veal, carcass beef and beef livers in any quantity.

"If bull meat from New Zealand can profitably be sold here after the long haul and after paying the full tariff duty, then we can better understand the fat profits now being realized by Cuban exporters on much better beef and their zeal to overdo the business of exporting beef from that country.

"Boned Beef

"I should like to call your attention to the fact that when the present tariff act was passed in 1930 it was the universal custom to ship beef in carcass form. The boning out of the carcass and shipping in tightly compressed form are a development of the current war. All the beef from Argentina and Uruguay moves in that fashion today in order to

UNIFORM QUALITY



GENERATION AFTER GENERATION

**Cottonseed
Meal
Cake
Cubes
Pellets**

• *Send for*
**FREE LITERATURE
ON
BEEF CATTLE FEEDING ~**

Educational Service

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N., Inc.

1411 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Texas. Dept. A.C.P. 141,

"PLEASE SEND ME FREE FEEDING LITERATURE"

Name

Address

City

State

PROTEIN OF PROVED QUALITY

conserve shipping space. On imports into this country it is equivalent to a reduction in the tariff of from 18 to 20 per cent, because about 18 per cent of the carcass weight of good beef is bones, and about 20 per cent in the case of medium beef, in which category, I believe, most of the Cuban beef falls. In all fairness, there should be an increase in the tariff on boned meats.

"Importance of Maintaining Production"

"In this emergency it is paramount that meat production should be maintained on a high plane. While so far the bulk of our exports to Great Britain have been of pork, it is conceivable that beef may later be drawn on in increasing quantity. This year the decline in pork production has been made up by a slight increase in lamb and a 10 per cent increase in beef. Next year greater quantities are needed for export and for defense workers.

"In the light of the fact that no reason exists for a reduction in the duty on dressed beef, you cannot justify taking a step now in this emergency that involves such a major threat to our industry at the conclusion of hostilities. Then we shall need every protection now available and more too. We shall be at the peak of production, and a sharp slump in demand will be hard enough to meet, even with present tariff protection.

"It is grossly unfair to the livestock industry for the Department of Agriculture to say to it now, 'produce more meat for defense and for our allies,' and for the State Department at the very same time to be preparing for it a wallop marked, 'deliver at the conclusion of hostilities.'

"It is not being frank to pretend that this step is needed now. It is merely another step in the direction of the free-trade goal of the Secretary of State, proposed in utter disregard of the plain language of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Let us not forget the wording of the law: 'Whenever he (the President) finds as a fact.' You cannot honestly certify to the President and he cannot honestly find as a fact that this duty is restricting foreign trade at the very time that Cuba has to resort to an embargo to stop the drain on beef supplies needed for domestic consumption."

CHADRON SHOW

The 1941 Chadron Hereford Show dates have been set for November 7-8. In this year's show, the "range bull" division will have three age classes, shown in groups of five. Auctioneer Art Thompson has been secured for a strictly "range bull" sale on the 8th, limited to bulls shown in the "range bull" classes. Keynote will be uniformity of breeding in type and quality. With the improvement of a modern steel show barn, it is expected that this year's show will be larger than ever. Many inquiries have been received from exhibitors.

APPEALS FOR ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT OUTGO

WHEN DR. GEORGE S. BENSON, president of a small college in Arkansas, appeared some time ago before the House Ways and Means Committee and appealed for a reduction of some \$2,000,000,000 in the appropriation for non-defense needs, he was roundly applauded by Democrat and Republican alike. One of the representatives said he was going to have the testimony put in the *Congressional Record*. Another said, "This is the most illuminating statement that has been presented by any witness to this committee."

Dr. Benson's statement follows:

"My name is George S. Benson. I am president of Harding College, of Searcy, Arkansas. I represent a small college, located in a small town in a small state, but I know of no bigger nor more important idea than the one to which we wish to add our testimony. Gentlemen, the citizens of Arkansas are interested in economy—individual economy and governmental economy. They are expert at paring expenses. They have to be.

"The average per capita income for all Arkansas residents is only \$255 a year. For a family it is \$969. If our people were not expert in eliminating unnecessary expense, they could not live.

"I have read all I could of the testimony given at your hearings. I believe that the ideas I am to present are approved by the great majority of the citizens of my state, and I know that their manner of living is entirely consistent with these ideas.

"You have heard quite a few witnesses from Chicago, New York, and also from various states, but I believe I am the only one from Arkansas, and I hope you can spare fifteen or twenty minutes for our views.

"I wish to discuss the importance of eliminating non-essential governmental expenses in connection with the raising of revenue through taxation. And I may say frankly that, with many of the people of Arkansas, I am alarmed about the future of our government if we continue to increase and increase taxation.

"My fear, however, and the fears of those whom I represent, is not the fear of the taxpayer because of high taxes alone but a genuine fear lest our capitalistic form of government be destroyed—a form of government which has given the best living conditions any generation of mankind has ever enjoyed.

"Gentlemen, the entire history of nations, and especially the economic history of nations during the past twenty-five years, shows that we, the people of the United States, are headed directly toward three steps which occur in the following order: inflation, socialism, and the worst type of dictatorship. Unless the proper initial steps are taken by your committee and the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Appropriations Committee, it is my sincere belief that the people of this country will witness:

"First. All savings, all property which

today has a dollar value, all life insurance and annuities, in fact everything upon which we have depended to make us financially independent when we grow old, will either be wiped out completely or will be worth only a fraction of its present value. This happened in Germany, France, Italy, and Russia.

"Second. Following this, or coincident with it, we can expect a socialistic form of government. Individual initiative, private ownership, the stirring of ambition through financial incentive—all of these and many other of our cherished ideals will no longer exist. This happened in Germany, Italy, and Russia. Although France did not completely give up the capitalistic system, the extent to which socialists controlled the government was sufficient to prevent proper defense preparedness and in the opinion of many was largely responsible for losing the war.

"Third. In Germany, Italy, Russia, and other small countries and now in France, the inflation which led to socialism then led to dictatorship. This statement is so self-evident that it needs no explanation.

"Are We Headed Toward an Inflation Conflagration?"

"Leon Henderson told you that during and after the World War we had a rising price and wage spiral because no attempt was made to control prices, but that every effort would now be made to prevent this type of inflation. Such efforts are very important and the administration should be commended for making the effort, but I cannot believe that the government will be successful in preventing these price rises, while I see:

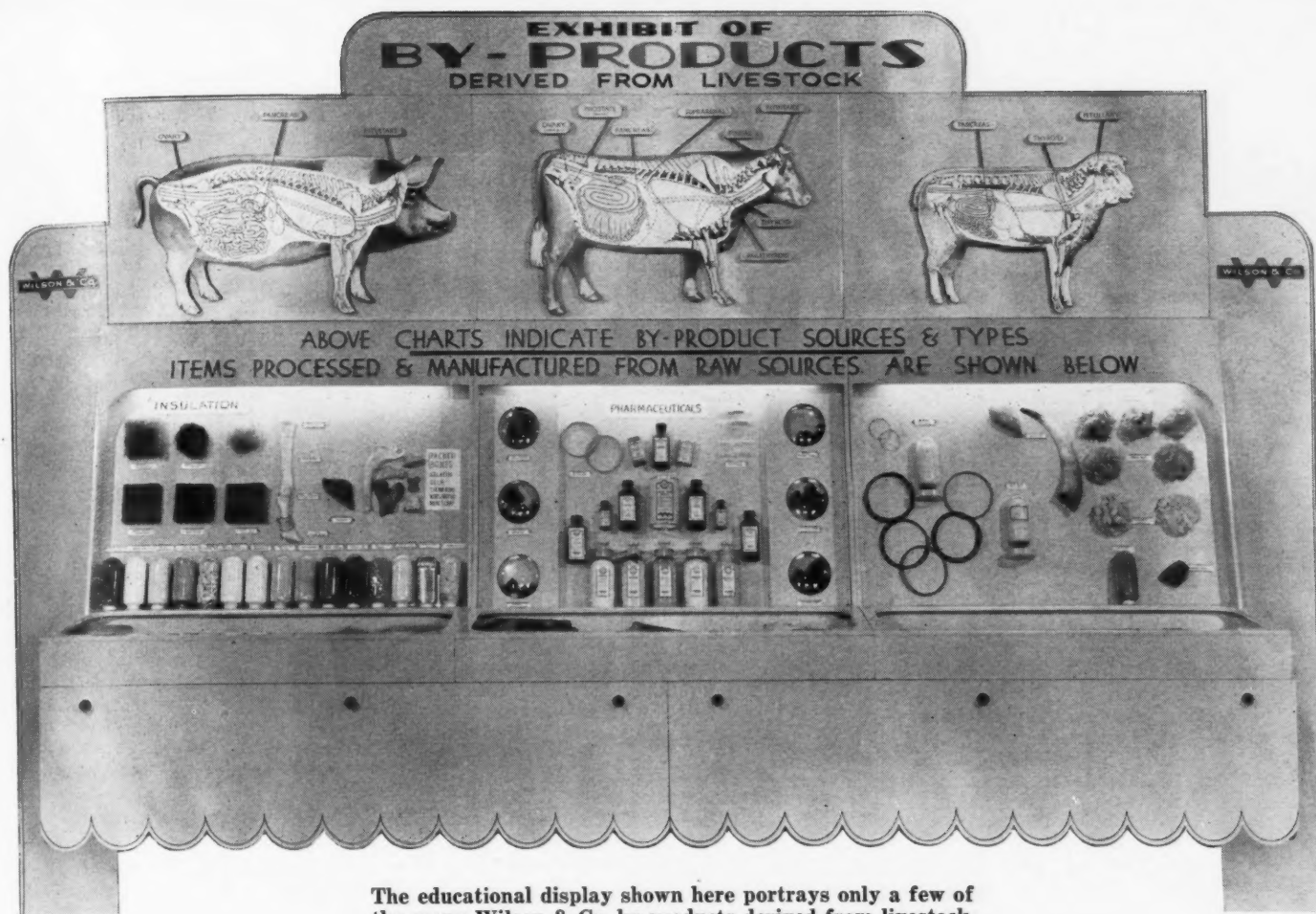
"1. The continuous parade of strikes being settled by wage increases—your Mr. Robertson indicated that no strike from January to March had been settled on any other basis than pay increase.

"2. Scarcity and increases in prices on some imported raw materials, such as rubber, tin, hides, wool, sugar, silk, vegetable oils, etc.

"3. Corporations being forced to pay the penalty scale (time and a half, I believe) for more than forty hours per week when a forty-hour week in defense industries is suicidal.

"4. The great probability of corporations following the example of luxury and waste which the government itself sets before them, instead of paring all unnecessary expenses to the bone.

"No, gentlemen, if these things are to continue (and I have seen no certainty of their discontinuance, have you?), prices will rise. This price-rising type of inflation, however, is not the form of inflation which I fear most. The type which I dread to think of is that which completely wiped out Germany's currency and eliminated four-fifths of the value of the franc. Dollar devaluation may be achieved by different methods in this country but the results would be just as disastrous, and I believe that we are headed in that direction.



The educational display shown here portrays only a few of the many Wilson & Co. by-products derived from livestock.

"Everything but the Squeal!"

The old saying that the meat packers use every part of a hog except its squeal is truer than ever today. The products of cattle and sheep, as well as of hogs, are now utilized to a degree undreamed of by early packers.

With keen interest, Wilson & Co. has accepted the challenge of making useful products out of materials formerly wasted and, as a result, the by-product end of our business is highly developed. More than 150 different items are today produced in whole or in part

from by-products derived from livestock, and nearly half of these products are used daily by the average American family.

Producers of livestock benefit greatly from this better utilization of by-products, and mankind as a whole profits by gaining new products, as well as new sources for old ones.



CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OKLAHOMA CITY, LOS ANGELES
CEDAR RAPIDS, OMAHA, ALBERT LEA, NEW YORK

The Wilson label protects your table

"What Are Indications of Our Approaching This Type of Inflation?"

"Jesse Jones, I believe, anticipates a federal debt of \$90,000,000,000, but this is probably not the limit, as about every six months the published estimated needs of bombers, ships, tanks, men, and other war material are increased. If he estimates \$90,000,000,000 today, the estimate next year will probably be much higher. We also already have other governmental debt (not federal) of \$20,000,000,000.

"Now, honestly, gentlemen, how do you think that we are going to pay this \$110,000,000,000 or more? What do you think will happen after the war ends? Well, there will be a drop in war production of at least \$20,000,000,000 per year (Leon Henderson estimates in his written report to you that by May, 1942, we will be spending at the rate of \$24,000,000,000 per year on defense), also several million men will be laid off employment and several million soldiers probably will then be mustered out with few jobs available.

"Is it then that we will begin to reduce the billion dollars per year that we are now spending on WPA? No, I expect this appropriation to be greatly increased after the war.

"Will our tax receipts then exceed our desires to spend to such an extent that the surplus can be used to pay off our \$110,000,000,000 indebtedness? Is it not likely that there will be a strong temptation to wipe the indebtedness out through devaluing the dollar? Will not some leaders explain that by revaluing the dollar at 20 cents our \$22,000,000,000 of gold will increase in value \$88,000,000,000

and then recommend that this \$88,000,000,000 be used to reduce the debt.

"Do you realize, gentlemen, that the interest on a \$110,000,000,000 debt five years from now will probably be \$3,000,000,000 per year and that during the ten years ending in 1932 the total United States government expenses averaged less than \$4,000,000,000? No doubt great pressure will be applied to wipe out this \$3,000,000,000 interest charge, and the indebtedness, through dollar devaluation.

"What Are the Facts?"

"First. Government officials are reluctant to recommend or discuss specific reductions. When Mr. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board, testified here last week, he was unusually well informed regarding various methods of raising money through taxation but he seemed unable to furnish any information regarding the amount of unnecessary non-defense expenses existing or any methods of reducing them.

"I regret that the intelligence which so ably furnished information on the many methods of raising money was not able to present one specific recommendation for reducing unnecessary expenses, although Mr. Morgenthau, another official, had previously stated (page 13, Report No. 1 of the Ways and Means Committee Hearings): 'If the matter were very carefully examined, we believe it is possible to reduce the total (non-defense expenditures) by \$1,000,000,000.'

"Second. Unnecessary and unjustifiable non-defense expenditures are increasing. In December, 1940, there were 285,731 young men in CCC. A month later there

were 298,159 (page 7, Employment and Pay Rolls, January, 1941). Think of it, gentlemen, while drafting men in the army and seeking volunteers for the navy, we are actually increasing the CCC enrollment of men of draft age. (CCC has been budgeted at \$265,000,000 for 1942.) As each enrollee costs the government about \$1,000 per year, this would represent an increased cost of \$12,500,000 per year for the 12,428 men enrolled in January over the total enrollment as of December 31. Why is it so difficult for our government experts to recognize that this expense can and should be reduced?

"Third. I have estimated that between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 of non-defense items can be eliminated from the budget, details of which will follow.


"Gentlemen, I am not an economist, banker, mathematician, tax expert, nor student of the law, but I believe that common ordinary horse sense will enable anyone to see that you can't pay off \$110,000,000,000 as long as these conditions continue (except, of course, through the currency devaluation type of inflation which has been so disastrous to European countries during the past twenty years). If we are to avoid this catastrophe, a different type of thinking must be developed among government officials. They must be just as deeply interested in reducing expenses and in pruning waste as they are in raising increased revenue.

"Reducing Expenses"

"Although Harding College has no endowment and no state financial assistance, you can send four boys through Harding College for what the govern-

Don't accept substitutes.
PELMENAL
and other potent Cutter
products are available at
leading drug stores and
veterinary distributors.
Or order direct from
your nearest Cutter
branch.

WE HAD A LOVELY TRIP — THANKS TO CUTTER PELMENAL



LIKE Cutter Blacklegol, Pelmenal—Cutter's mixed bacterin (bovine) Formula No. 1—is an aluminum hydroxide adsorbed vaccine which is held in the tissues after injection and released slowly into the system. Thus it gives the effect of small repeated doses of ordinary vaccines.

Pelmenal contains the organism *Pasteurella Bovisepticus*, which causes true hemorrhagic septicemia and *Pasteurella Pseudodiphthericum*, to which the pulmonary infections associated with shipping fever are often ascribed.

A similar preparation, Cutter Hemseptol, contains only the *Pasteurella Bovisepticus*, the true hemorrhagic septicemia organism.

For surest control, use Pelmenal or Hemseptol!

CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897

ment spends on one CCC boy, provided the student works one hour per day.

"ITEMS THAT PROBABLY CAN BE ELIMINATED DURING EMERGENCY"

	"Millions"
"CCC	265
NYA	99
Soil Conservation.....	500
Federal aid to roads.....	180

Total1,044

"ITEMS WHICH PROBABLY CAN BE CUT IN HALF DURING EMERGENCY"

"Rivers, harbors, and flood control*.....	121
National Park improvements.....	10
Agriculture forests and trails.....	10
Rural rehabilitation	66
Food stamp plan.....	100
Export bounties	100

Last year's appropriation for WPA (will not the \$20,000,000,000 defense program cut unemployment at least in half?).....1,325

Departmental publicity and franking?..... 39

National Resources Planning Board and Office of Government Reports—about..... 3

Total1,774

One-half is887

"ITEMS THE TOTAL OF WHICH CAN PROBABLY BE REDUCED 25 PER CENT"

"Agriculture departmental expenses (in addition to agriculture aids).....	114
Department of Commerce.....	31
Department of Interior.....	70
Department of Justice.....	55
War Department—non-military activities	45
Miscellaneous independent offices.....	66
Refugee relief	18

Total\$ 399

One-fourth is100

Grand Total2,031

"* For several generations it has been assumed that this item contains political pork. I believe that it is possible to reduce it.

"† Departments used for franking in 1928, \$6,000,000. Departments used for publicity and franking in 1940, \$39,000,000.

"‡ I do not know what cuts could be made in these items. Some may need to be increased. It would be strange if a close scrutiny did not result in finding \$100,000,000 that can be suspended during the emergency.

"May I repeat that, if Congress does not take some such step as recommended by Congressman Disney (page 13, report No. 1 of these hearings), or unless the same results are achieved by other methods, we are approaching catastrophic inflation.

"Socialism"

"Just the other day a high government official indicated in his testimony here that the estate tax should be used to prevent a man from passing property to his children. Socialism and communism teach that. They would like to see all inheritance prevented and they want the death tax rates used primarily to prevent your right to leave anything to your children.

"Capitalism believes in increasing estate tax rates because the government needs the money. I am not criticizing your high estate tax rates. I approve of them if used to raise revenue. But I object to the socialistic tendencies which say that the purpose of the rates is to prevent inheritances.

"When our government refuses to admit that such family obligations exist after death, and when it uses the tax primarily to prevent you from passing your property to your family, then instead of capitalism we shall be copying from communism and socialism, from that form of government which in Russia and in Germany teaches that the family unit and the family religion must be destroyed because it is the state's greatest enemy.

"The testimony I referred to is merely one of the straws in the wind which indicates how easy it will be to drift toward socialism. Gentlemen, if our dollar, like the French franc, is devalued to one-fifth

of its present value, the change from inflation to socialism will then be almost a certainty, and just as night follows day, dictatorship will be the third step. It is in your power to initiate action to prevent even the first step.

"Conclusion"

"I hope you will not think that any of my illustrations are extreme. To me, the questions involved are extremely serious and the danger very real. We can avoid inflation and the evils which follow it, provided the first steps are taken before the House passes the 1941 tax bill that you are planning to recommend. We are at the crossroads. Where will we be five or ten years from now? That depends upon whether we continue drifting toward the three disastrous steps I have pictured or whether we change our course."

MARKETING CHARGES

A petition of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company for an increase in rates established for that market by the Secretary of Agriculture has been dismissed. The secretary concluded that evidence submitted by the yards company of mounting costs of operation failed to show that the company should be granted an increase. . . . In a recent order, commission rates at Omaha were set at: 75 cents per head for the first fifteen head of cattle, and 60 cents on more than fifteen; 35 cents on the first fifteen calves, and 25 cents for over fifteen; and 25 cents on the first twenty-five hogs; 20 cents on more.

ARE YOU LETTING CUTTER EXPERIENCE SAVE YOU MONEY?

For almost a half-century—a record of experience and performance unequaled in the West—cattlemen have counted on Cutter vaccines and serums. Cutter pioneered the field of animal disease control—actually originated many of the vaccines and serums now in general use—today produces a complete line of the most reliable vaccines and serums on the market. Let Cutter products save your stock!

CUTTER KRS

Combined screw-worm killer and fly repellent. Guaranteed to prove more effective than any killer or any repellent you ever used, alone or in combination, or your money back!

Remember!
Whatever the trouble—if a vaccine or a serum will control it, Cutter makes it!

EQUINE DISTEMPER

—is a disease which is usually initiated by a specific virus infection, followed, like the common cold in man, by secondary bacterial infections which cause greater damage than the virus. Increased resistance against the most common secondary invader can be produced by the routine use of Cutter Streptococcus Bacterin.

TO STOP ABORTION LOSSES due to Brucella Abortus . . .

use Cutter Abortion Vaccine, produced from the famous Strain 19.

FOR BLACKLEG . . .

Cutter Blacklegol, the one-dose blackleg vaccine, immunizes at least 99.999% of calves for life with a single injection. Produced by a patented method of aluminum hydroxide adsorption which cannot be imitated.

If your local veterinarian or drug store cannot supply you, order direct from nearest Cutter branch . . .
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg



The cow to the left, as the center picture more plainly shows, is harboring a host of lice on her brisket. In fact, the lice are fairly well sprinkled over her body. Picture to right shows almost enough lice to carry the cow off.

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN CONTROL OF LICE

By A. C. ALLEN

LICE ON CATTLE AND TICKS ON sheep have long been a problem for the stockmen. The degree of infestation seems to vary more or less depending upon location. Just how much these parasites take from the animal depends somewhat upon the degree to which the animal is infested. We do know that an animal in a good, thrifty condition seems to be affected to a lesser degree than an unthrifty one, but how much lice contribute to unthriftiness is a question.

An animal that is poor and then becomes seriously infested may well succumb, and yet this same animal would have lived through the season had it not been for the lice. The accompanying pictures show how badly animals may be covered with these lice. None of us, I think, but will agree that an animal cannot do or look so well when heavily infested with lice.

Much has been done to find some means of controlling lice. Orville G. Babcock, associate entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, has done a great deal of research work, co-operating with the Texas Experiment Station. He has found that 325-mesh wettable elemental sulphur is effective in controlling certain lice and ticks. However, the short-nosed ox louse, which is quite common on our range cattle, does not seem to be controlled by sulphur alone.

A dip has been developed known as wettable sulphur, cube or derris dip that is effective in controlling this as well as other lice. This dip contains: 100 pounds of wettable sulphur; 10 pounds of derris or cube powder, guaranteed to contain not less than 5 per cent rotenone; and 1,000 gallons of water.

There are several other dips, of course, on the market that are effective. This, however, seems to have one advantage over most others in that there is no danger of getting the dip too strong. Should one use more than the amount called for, it is but a waste of material

and is not detrimental to the animal.

Two other qualities that recommend it are that it is equally effective in either hard or soft water and the water need not be heated. I believe that these points are worth considering.

In preparing this dip, care should be taken to get the cube powder into the water. We have found that, by making a thin paste of the cube with a small amount of sulphur, it will readily go into suspension. The rest of the sulphur may then be added to the water. Following this, the cattle are passed through the dip the same as with any other dip, but special care should be given that all the animals have their heads submerged at least once. This prevents any part of their body not coming in contact with the dip. A second dipping should follow about eighteen to twenty days later. We have not found a third dipping necessary; but, should there be any lice left five to ten days after the second dipping, the animals should be dipped again.

We have used this in demonstrations on several commercial herds, on pure-bred herds, and on sheep, and have not been disappointed in the results. So far as I know, all of our men who have used this have been very well satisfied, and without an exception they comment about the condition the hair is in within a few days after dipping. This, of course, is due to the sulphur.

In some cases we have taken individual animals that have been heavily infested, such as herd bulls or perhaps a cow or two in the herd where a dipping vat was not available, and have treated them, using the dry mixture. In these cases the mixture has been well worked into the hair so that the animal is thoroughly covered, and we have had just as good results as with dipping. However, it takes a greater amount of the dip to cover an animal dry than where it is used wet.

Several demonstrations will be conducted this fall on different ranches, and the cattle will be observed throughout the winter to determine the extent of the control. However, from past experiences, there seems to be no reason to expect anything but favorable results.



An unthrifty and badly infested calf.

SLAUGHTER ON FARMS

BUTCHERING ON THE FARM often regarded as a declining practice in America, is actually on the increase, according to the 1940 census.

Returns from the more than 6,000,000 farms indicate the annual slaughtering of nearly 15,000,000 cattle, hogs, and sheep, using the 1939 experience as a criterion. Fewer than 12,000,000 home slaughtered animals were reported in 1930.

The 1940 and 1930 farm butchering figures compare as follows:

	1940	1930
Cattle and calves..	1,213,565	799,991
Hogs and pigs.....	13,084,763	10,738,502
Sheep and lambs....	453,145	328,231

All through the middle west where hogs are a money crop, farm butchering has not been neglected. Illinois farmers butchered 511,467 hogs and Iowa farmers 478,017. Down South, however, where "hog and hominy" is a standard dish, they did even better. Virginia butchered 510,732 hogs and pigs on the farm; North Carolina 857,090; Georgia, 779,194; Mississippi, 639,240; Texas, 869,140; and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama were well over 500,000.

A probable factor in the increase of farm butchered animals is the rapid growth of the localized refrigerator locker plants of which there are now said to be more than 3,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

THE CONTROL OF THE CATTLE GRUB MENACE

THE CONTROL OF CATTLE GRUBS

For heel flies is one of the most important insect problems confronting the cattle owners of the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture. Total loss from the insects in the United States has been estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, borne by the stock owners in every state in the Union.

Notwithstanding this loss, many cattle owners fail fully to appreciate the loss or accept it as a necessary evil. Extensive experiments have been carried out to test things destructive to the grubs and not injurious to the stock, and the grub can be controlled by various preparations now on the market. The common form of treatment is with insecticides applied after the insects have bored their breathing holes in the skin and before they have emerged from the animal.

There are a number of ways in which the insects produce injury:

1. Damage occasioned by fright and worry of animals during the period of adult fly activity and when egg laying is taking place. Poor gains are made by feeding animals and milk yields are reduced. Difficulty in handling may occasion loss of time. Fly attacks may make animals frantic and subject them to physical injury.

2. Damage occasioned by grub infestation. Wastage and unthriftiness will result from infestation. Milk yield will be reduced. In badly infested animals much trimming of the meat is necessary in the affected area in the back of the carcass. Hides will be injured—the most obvious source of injury. Injury may come through attack of magpies and blow flies. Warble grubs, containing a

substance poisonous to cattle if injected, may, when broken, as when the animal gets under a fence, cause anaphylactic shock. Death may even result.

The larval stage of these insects are known as warbles, "wolves," or "grubs," and the adults as heel flies or warble flies. The grubs originate as eggs of the heel fly, which are laid in the hair of the legs or belly of cattle. When the eggs hatch, the grubs burrow into the flesh of the animal. During a period of about six months, they move through tissues to the chest and abdominal cavities, then to the walls of the gullet, and finally to the back of the animal. Here the grubs puncture the skin to provide breathing holes and remain in the flesh of the back as small bumps or tumors. Eventually they emerge and drop to the ground to transform into flies and reinfest the cattle.

NATION'S MEAT PLANT

THE TREMENDOUS CAPACITY OF the farms of the United States to produce meat animals to feed the world is graphically revealed by the 1940 census returns.

Returns from the 6,096,799 farms indicate that a normal year's sale of live animals—hogs, cattle, and sheep—exceeds 105,000,000. Actual totals for the year 1939 were:

Hogs	49,192,047
Cattle and calves.....	27,305,949
Sheep and lambs.....	28,636,721

All this production is in addition to nearly 15,000,000 animals butchered on farms for home use and for meat sales direct from the farm.

Comparing total meat animals produced with number of families in the United States, the record shows that production amounts to slightly less than

two hogs per family; slightly less than one beef carcass per family, and slightly less than one sheep carcass per family.

In number of live hogs sold from farms, Iowa led all the states with 9,334,232, followed by Illinois with 4,894,109; Indiana, 4,318,183; Minnesota, 3,666,255; Missouri, 3,512,245; and Ohio, 3,507,567.

In cattle sold alive from farms, Texas led with 3,390,839 and Iowa was second with 2,282,958. Six other states—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas—each had sales exceeding 1,000,000.

In sheep sold alive from farms, Texas led with 4,654,111; Wyoming was second with 2,034,220, and ten other states, mostly in the mountain or Pacific sections, had sheep sales exceeding 1,000,000.

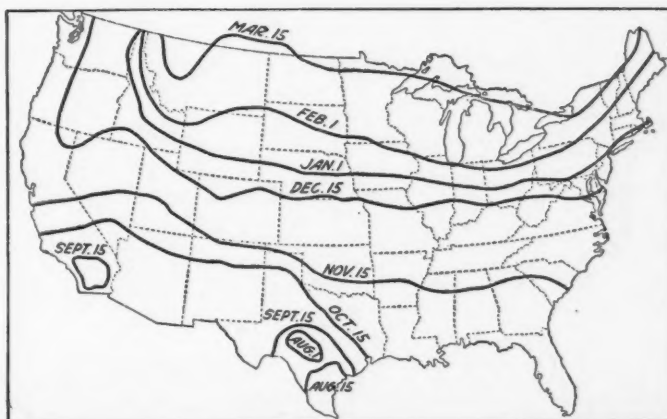
But farmers also make large purchases of live animals, according to this census report. These purchases are for replacement in dairy herds and for breeding purposes and for feeders. A year's purchases of live animals are shown to be 13,297,696 cattle and calves; 10,241,034 hogs and pigs, and 12,156,262 sheep and lambs. Texas farmers and ranchers bought 3,865,537 and Iowa farmers 3,548,571. In beef bought on the hoof, Iowa topped the list with 1,639,477 cattle and calves and similar purchases in Texas were 1,538,301.

Out of every 100 farmers in the United States, fifty-one operate owned farms, thirty-nine are tenants, and ten are part owners or managers, according to the census.

Wyoming, the census shows, led all the states in the average size of farms in 1940. There was sufficient area reported for each farmer to have a tract of 1,866.2 acres.



Left: Life cycle of common cattle grub. Seasonal development is shown about as it occurs at the latitude of central Kansas. The various stages are reached earlier south of this latitude, later north of it. Right: Approximate date lines of first appearance of grubs in backs of cattle. In general, south of lines grubs will appear earlier than date indicated for the regions through which line passes; conversely, north of line the first appearance will be later. These dates apply to common species. Northern species appears later.





100% Proteins Perfectly Blended . . Nothing More


Guaranteed 41 pounds rich Protein in every 100-lb. sack. You can't buy a better protein supplement than LINSOY.

If you want a feed that is one in a thousand, rather than one of a thousand, here it is!

LINSOY has the right combination of the world's best proteins all in one.

Manufactured by

A. A. NIXON & CO.
OMAHA, NEB.



grass..

BUILD up your pastures and hay lands with clean, live grass seeds.

Crested Wheat Grass.
Tall, Slender Wheat Grass.
Western Wheat Grass.
Blue Grama and Bromegrass.
Alfalfas and Clovers of all desirable varieties.

Write for Big Free Catalog telling about these crops.

Western Seed Co.
Denver

POSITION WANTED

Young man now operating own business in New York desires position on ranch as combined cowhand and office assistant, with chance to learn ranching. Has had excellent business training; eager to work. References.

Write F. L. Boell, 6 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

WESTERN UNION *Everywhere*

NOTES ABOUT MEETINGS

WYOMING WOOLMEN MEET

Resolutions of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association convention at Cheyenne, Wyoming, recently requested that federal expenditures not directly connected with defense be curtailed; expressed willingness to forego services furnished by government agencies which might be dispensed with during the emergency; pledged co-operation in the defense program, requested state and local governments to reduce taxes; appealed for elimination of strikes; asked government to cease attempts to extend forest and national park boundaries; endorsed an excise tax or additional tariff on canned meats; requested a study of ways and means of conserving Wyoming wildlife and reducing antelope herds; asked state land board for a new land rental basis; endorsed the Thomas bill on parity prices; and expressed opposition to the Johnson (Colorado) and Doughton (North Carolina) measures in the House and Senate which would authorize importation of defense articles free of import duty or tax; and requested that lands under the Taylor Grazing Act be returned to the states in which they are located.

FOOD PLANS FOR 1942

Plans for assuring sufficient food in 1942 for this country and countries resisting aggression was the chief business of four regional agricultural conferences scheduled for September. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard attended each conference. The conference affecting western states was held on September 15-16 in Salt Lake City. A conference in Chicago on September 18-19 covered the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and other midwestern states. The other two conferences were held in New York City and Memphis. A. D. Brownfield, Florida, New Mexico, executive committeeman of the American National Livestock Association, was the livestock representative at the Salt Lake City conference.

DAIRY RESEARCH BOARD

A general board for dairy research, made up of dairy scientists and leaders in practical dairying and dairy industrial affairs, has begun to function. Its purpose is to "do its best to be of non-interfering help to everyone interested in effective dairy research." It will deal with all the milk industries, correlating and co-ordinating their research. Dr. Paul F. Sharp, agricultural chemist, professor of dairy chemistry, Cornell University, is chairman of the board.

STOCKMEN SELECT OFFICIALS

Members of the Cheyenne County Livestock Growers' Association meeting re-

cently at Kit Carson, Colorado, discussed prevention and control of grass fires and elected Theodore G. Fick president, Frank Jelinek secretary-treasurer, and Don Collins vice-president. Carl Bledsoe, of Aroya, and C. D. Oswald, of Kit Carson, were elected new directors. Membership in the association is 50 cents and dues 1 cent per head a year on horses and cattle and 1 cent on each five sheep.

'COLORADO STOCKWOMEN'

To Mrs. Carl D. Johnson, of Walden, Colorado, goes the honor of giving the women's auxiliary of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association a dignified new name, "Colorado Stockwomen." From many suggestions, this name was chosen as the best by Mrs. Don Collins, of Kit Carson, Mrs. Frank Fehling, Nathrop, and Mrs. Joe Neal, Meeker.

CALENDAR

OCTOBER—

- 2—Benton Marshall and Sons Sale, Chadron, Neb.
- 4-11—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
- 4-19—National Aberdeen-Angus Show, Dallas, Tex.
- 10—F. E. Messersmith Private Treaty Sale, Alliance, Neb.
- 20-22—Future Farmers of America Annual Convention, Kansas City, Mo.
- 20-21—American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- 23—Triple U Hereford Ranch Sale, five miles east and one mile south of Gettysburg, S. D.
- 24—Midwest Hereford Ass'n Sale, Holyoke, Colo.
- 25—Seth Burstedt Hereford Sale, Challis, Ida.
- 25—Idaho Cattlemen's Ass'n Bull Sale, Pocatello.
- 25—By the Way Ranch Sale, Wood Lake, Neb.
- 29—Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne.
- 31-November 6—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

NOVEMBER—

- 3—Rex T. Coffee Hereford Sale, Alliance, Neb.
- 7-8—Chadron Hereford Show and Sale, Chadron, Neb.
- 10—Platte Valley Hereford Ass'n Sale, North Platte, Neb.
- 15-22—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
- 15—Diamond Jubilee Convention of National Grange, Worcester, Mass.
- 17—Dwight C. Diver Registered Short-horn Sale, Fair Ground, Iola, Kan.
- 29-December 5—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

DECEMBER—

- 7-12—American Farm Bureau Federation Convention, Chicago.

JANUARY—

- 7-9—American National Live Stock Ass'n Convention, Salt Lake City.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Published monthly in the interest of the live stock industry by the American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company.

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

Subscription: One Year, \$1; Three Years, \$2.75; Six Years, \$5. Advertising Rates on Request.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
LAWRENCE F. MOLLIN.....Business Manager

Officers of the American National Live Stock Association:

President—J. ELMER BROCK, Kaycee, Wyo.

First Vice-President—FRANK S. BOICE, Sonoita, Ariz.

Second Vice-Presidents—W. H. DONALD, Melville, Mont.; L. C. MONTGOMERY, Heber, Utah; J. H. NASON, Spearfish, S. D.; ROY PARKS, Midland, Texas; S. D. SINTON, San Francisco, Cal.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. E. MOLLIN, Denver, Colo.

Traffic Counsel—CHARLES E. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Traffic Counsel—CALVIN L. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Vol. XXIII October 1941 No. 5

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THE livestock industry has been compelled to defend itself against proposals of the State Department to lower the tariff on numerous livestock products in trade agreement negotiations now pending with Argentina, Uruguay, and Cuba.

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the President is without authority under the Reciprocal Trade Act to lower existing duties unless he finds as a fact that the existing duties are barriers to the foreign trade of the United States. Secretary Hull, lifelong advocate of free trade, however, is not disturbed by this supposed limitation. He goes blithely ahead in the name of emergency and proposes to lower the tariff on these products and many others. The Committee for Reciprocity Information and the secret committee, which actually work out the details of the tariff reductions desired by Secretary Hull, instead of basing their findings upon the facts presented in briefs and at the oral hearings, twist these facts around in murderous fashion so as to give some slight coating of respectability to the recommendations on which the President will later be asked to act.

There have been, however, some recent developments which will make it very embarrassing for the administration even to pretend that there is any need for reductions in the tariffs on canned beef or dressed beef as proposed in the pending negotiations.

At the very moment that these matters are pending comes word from Argentina that that country, famed for "plentiful beef at low prices," actually faced a country-wide shortage of such meat because of large exports to Britain, and that housewives were staging public demonstrations against the situation.

At the same time comes word from Uruguay that the capital of that cattle-raising country, Montevideo, was without fresh beef on August 19 owing to a shortage of stock for slaughter. While the excuse is given that it was due to heavy rains and severe cold which impeded the driving of cattle to the markets, it is apparent that the coolers were empty, due likewise to excessive shipments to Britain, or they would easily have been able to tide over the emergency.

Then to make the chain complete Cuba takes the spotlight. After the announcement of the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with that country proposing a reduction in the tariff on dressed beef and before the public hearings had been held beginning on September 8, came word from that country that the Cuban authorities, in an endeavor to prevent a further rise in retail beef prices, had ordered an official embargo on the export of beef. True, the embargo did not remain long in effect, because doubtless the wires were burning hot from Washington to have this situation cleared up at once and save our State Department embarrassment. It is indeed difficult to proclaim that we must reduce the tariff on dressed beef from Cuba in order to maintain our foreign trade with that country when Cuba has served notice on the world that she hasn't any more beef to export and it is known that the action has been taken because of the eagerness of the Cuban exporters to reach the profitable American market over the existing rates of duty.

There being no need for these tariff reductions today, as the above items clearly show, we can only conclude that our State Department is taking these steps in the long-time interest of the beef-cattle producers of Argentina, Uruguay, and Cuba. Doubtless when the war is over and exports to England have declined, and when Cuba has had opportunity to raise more cattle to export to the United States, all three of those countries will be more anxious than ever to reach the American market.

But is there a parallel anywhere in the world for the activity of our State Department solely in behalf of the foreign producer? Has anyone ever heard of the diplomatic officials of Argentina, Uruguay, or Cuba busying themselves in behalf of the American cattle producer? It seems almost unbelievable that domestic producers have not only to fight the active propaganda of these foreign countries, with representatives operating in this country with millions at their command, but that we likewise have to fight diplomatic representatives of our own country who are constantly seeking to lower our tariffs and to leave the industry in as unprotected a position as possible when this emergency is over and troublesome times loom ahead.

It is high time that the livestock industry of this country make itself more vocal in demanding that the State De-

partment cease its activities in behalf of foreign producers. The Reciprocal Trade Act as written is bad enough. It gives the administration broad powers to reduce tariffs without our duly elected representatives, who unfortunately have surrendered their power, exercising any control; but when no attention is paid to the limitations of the act and it is used merely as a vehicle to blanket tariff reductions in times of great emergency, then it is going entirely too far.

Right now we should plan to start the fight either for repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act in 1943 or for its amendment to restore to Congress the power to ratify or reject trade agreements proposed by the executive department. In no other way can the interests of the American livestock producer and other domestic producers be given even a fair degree of protection.

MARCHING ON RUBBER

FOR CENTURIES THE ARMIES OF the world have marched on leather, and Uncle Sam's Army, until the spring of 1941, was no exception to that rule. It has been found the world over that leather shoes and leather soles provide more foot comfort for men on active duty than can be provided in any other fashion.

But now we have a new order in Washington. The Army officials appear to be under the thumb of the Office of Production Management. Early this spring, in asking for bids for Army shoes, alternate bids were asked on shoes equipped with composition (rubber) soles. We were assured at that time they had no intention of buying any such soles but merely put the proviso in as a threat to the tanners and shoe manufacturers to hold prices down on shoes with leather soles. In the very next lot, however, a substantial number of shoes equipped with composition soles were purchased, and the program of purchasing such shoes has progressed until in the last order 75 per cent were so equipped and only 25 per cent had leather soles. Even Russia insists that only leather soles shall be used for army wear. Recently a shoe manufacturer of

BUY

☆ United States ☆

DEFENSE
SAVINGS
BONDS and
STAMPS

this country offered shoes with composition soles to that country, but the negotiations were halted abruptly when the purchasing agent found they did not have leather soles.

One of the excuses given is that composition soles wear longer. Perhaps that is true to a very slight degree, but it is likewise true that iron suits would wear longer than woolen ones. If the purchases for the Army are to be based entirely on the standpoint of economy and wear, regardless of comfort, many changes will doubtless have to be made. But for years we have prided ourselves that the United States Army was the best dressed and the best equipped in the world, even though this added much to the cost of equipment per man.

Likewise the economists of the OPM claim to have figured out that there is a "potential" shortage of hides. This is cited as another reason why we must turn to composition soles. The fact that hide stocks have been running higher than they were a year ago and that imports recently have been tremendous is calmly ignored, as is also the fact that, whereas we import our entire rubber supply, we only import a minor part of our leather supply. Rubber is being rationed on a stricter basis than is leather.

One cannot help but feel that the officials of the OPM have been misled as to the true situation, and that someone who has a very selfish interest in the matter is responsible for the present situation. Perhaps shoe manufacturers would like to be relieved of the competition of the Army in purchasing supplies for their own plants for civilian production. Possibly there is a little more profit per pair in using composition soles than in using leather soles. In this connection it is interesting to note that, although hide prices were fixed early in the summer and the main argument advanced for that action was a rise of a few cents per pair in the cost of shoes, shoe prices have continued to advance since the hide ceiling was established.

The whole business of the hide ceiling and the switch to the purchase of composition soles does not look right. At the best, so far as the composition soles are concerned, it is a cheap surrender of long-held ideals. At the worst, it may be something a good deal more serious than that. For the present, the Army, with hot feet, is marching largely on rubber.

BEEF PRICES

IN THE LIST OF RISING PRICES OF food, it is interesting to take note of a commodity that shows a lower price today than a year ago. Most are considerably higher. It might be supposed that beef, which is enjoying good raw-material prices, falls in the "considerably higher" category. Actually, several popular cuts of beef are lower than they were a year ago in a big consuming center. They are: Rib roast, 30 cents in

1941, 32 in 1940; sirloin roast, 41 in 1941, 43 in 1940; sirloin steak, 42 in 1941, 43 in 1940; round steak, 41 in 1941, 44 in 1940; chuck roast, 26 cents, and porterhouse steak, 47 cents, were the same in 1941 as in 1940. These are New York prices for the week ending August 23, as listed by the Bureau of Consumers' Service of the New York Department of Markets.

For many years in the beef business the meat of the cattle was almost the lone consideration in raising the animal. True, the hides were of value, and time was when they were practically the only by-product of substantial value. Thus, in such a period, when the grower got a good price for his product, the consumer had to pay a higher price.

But we have a negation of this rule in the present situation, explainable, we believe, to a large extent by what has happened in the animal by-products field. When a meat packer buys a steer, he buys more than meat and hide. During the process of disassembling the steer, a large number of other products, both edible and inedible, are produced. These are the products for which many new uses have been found in recent years and on which the packer counts in making his purchase. In fact, almost invariably the wholesale price of the dressed carcass is lower than the price the packer pays for the live animal.

The anomalous price situation may also be partly explained by developments in marketing. Meat distributors are becoming more efficient in their operations and are operating on closer margins than has been the case in the past.

Lucas C. Brite

Lucas C. Brite, cattleman and philanthropist, of Marfa, Texas, died in an El Paso hospital on September 4. His age was eighty-one.

Mr. Brite was born in Caldwell County, Texas. As a young man he moved his small herd of cattle to open range territory in Presidio County and settled near the site of the present headquarters ranch. The family's land holdings exceeded 320,000 acres at the time of his death.

Over a long period of years, Mr. Brite and his wife were generous contributors to worthwhile organizations. They were chief donors of the Brite College of the Bible at Texas Christian University, and recently were the sole support of Mexican Christian Colony—a religious activity in Mexico. Mr. Brite was president of Brite College trustees, and for twenty-five years was a trustee of Texas Christian University.

Ever interested in the development of the cattle industry, Mr. Brite was active in organizations having to do with the industry. He was elected president of the American National Live Stock Association in 1927 after having served many years as vice-president. During his presidency, Mr. Brite personally solicited many



LUCAS C. BRITE

memberships and substantial funds for the American National. Religious in his attendance at conventions of the American National, to which he was a generous contributor, he considered no distance too great to travel in his yearly trips to those gatherings.

For two years he headed the Panhandle and Southwestern Cattle Association of Texas which later merged with the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association. He was one of the organizers of the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association. He was well known among the cattlemen of the West.

The Brite Hereford herd—one of the finest in the country—has been furnishing breeding animals for many successful cattlemen in the West for the past twenty-five years and its choice calves have been used extensively by 4H Club members. Mr. Brite was an authority on cattle breeding and an exponent of "line breeding." He wrote a number of illuminating articles for the PRODUCER on the subject of breeding.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edward McMinn Brite, of Marfa; a daughter, Mrs. Donald Dunkle, of Ft. Myer, Virginia; and the following brothers and sisters: Sylvester Daugherty, Berino, New Mexico; H. M. Daugherty, El Paso; Mrs. Ella Lowrey, San Antonio; and Mrs. C. E. Tolhurst, Fentress, Texas.

Edward T. Taylor

Congressman Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, author of the Taylor Grazing Act under which the Grazing Service administers public grazing lands of the West, died on September 3.

He was born at Metamora, Woodford County, Illinois, June 19, 1858, and moved

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

to Leadville, Colorado, in 1881, where after receiving a degree of LL.B. he began the practice of law. In 1896 he was elected state senator, to which post he was re-elected two successive times. He was first elected to Congress in 1909.

On June 28 of this year, the Grazing Service honored Congressman Taylor in observing the seventh anniversary of the Taylor Grazing Act. On the occasion of that anniversary he said he was "proud of the progress that has been made in range conservation on the public lands. We want to keep our people on the land. We want our land to keep the people. . . . Western stockmen realize the real, lasting value of proper use of the range. . . . Today there is less conflict, less selfishness, on the range.

Alta May Mollin

Alta May Mollin, wife of G. A. Mollin and mother of F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, passed away on September 7 at her home in Santa Rosa, California.

Born in Norwich, New York, on March 7, 1859, Mrs. Mollin moved to Genoa, Nebraska, in 1879. Married in 1881 to G. A. Mollin, they made their home in Genoa until the two moved to California in 1922. Surviving are her husband, one daughter, Mrs. Flora Samuelson, of Santa Rosa, two sons, F. E. Mollin, of Denver, and Alfred M. Mollin, of Oakland, California, a sister, Mrs. Horace Eaton, of Waukegan, Illinois, nine grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren.

James M. West

James M. West, Houston, Texas, a member of the American National Live Stock Association, died unexpectedly August 24 in a hospital at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. West was born in Mississippi in 1871, but his parents moved to Texas in 1880.

Mr. West's interests were large and varied. Starting as a drug clerk when a young man, his rise was rapid. He had extensive oil, lumber, cattle, and publishing interests. He was president of the Fort Terret Ranch Company and an honorary vice-president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

Frank Kell

Frank Kell, eighty-one, president of the Tex-Mex Cattle Company, and a founder of Wichita Falls, Texas, succumbed September 17. At the time of death he held important posts in the Wichita Falls and Southern Railroad, Fort Worth and Denver Railway, and Missouri-Arkansas Railroad. He was early identified with the milling business, but later his interests varied widely. He was a member of the American National.

Sell Your Feeders and Buy Your Bulls at the **Ogden Livestock Show**

**October 31—November 6
1941**

For catalogue, write E. J. Fjeldsted, Mgr., Ogden, Utah



To Wide-awake Cattlemen

After your herds have been infested with grubs or "wolves" in their backs for centuries, it is hardly believable that you can rid them of the pests with one treatment of Dorsey & Ridley Grub Killer, if they are treated at the proper time. Hundreds of users have made sworn statements that one treatment killed all the grubs in their cattle.

DORSEY & RIDLEY GRUB KILLER

It's a money-maker and a feed-saver; it has been tried and proved very satisfactory in many states.

The government estimates that the loss annually in the United States caused by grubs is from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. This loss is borne mostly by the cattle producer.

This is a quick, economical, and painless way of ridding cattle of grubs. It costs about 10c per head to treat average sized cattle and it's worth on an average of from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per head to every badly infested animal, if it is treated at the right time—just when the grubs start showing up in the cattle's back. Do not wait till the grubs start falling out in the midwinter to treat your cattle. Treat early to prevent a large portion of the loss. Get

DORSEY & RIDLEY GRUB KILLER

Get it from your local agent or get it direct from the factory

**118 LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**

It comes in half-gallon, gallon and 2-gallon size cans. It requires no mixing, hot or cold weather has no effect on it. Directions on can.

AGENTS WANTED. LIBERAL COMMISSION PAID

REDUCE GRUB INFESTATION . . .

Control lice and ticks . . . Reduce cattle grub infestation

Safe—ROCKY MOUNTAIN SULPHUR-ROTENONE DIP—Effective

Only \$9.50 per 100 lbs. which makes 1,000 gallons—sufficient to treat over 1,000 head of cattle if used according to directions

Write today for free Pest Control Bulletin No. 2

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SEED COMPANY

1321-27 15th Street, Denver, Colo.



**Kill
CATTLE
GRUBS**
(Ox Warbles)

EASILY - SAFELY - ECONOMICALLY

with **BERA KO**

If your cattle are infested with grubs (ox warbles), you share an annual loss of over \$50,000,000 (U.S.D.A. figures). Don't share this loss! Kill the grubs with BERA KO—a ROTENONE liquid tested and approved by many county agents, dairymen and cattle raisers.

Write for FREE Bulletin on Control
CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. N. Palo Alto, Calif.

DIP DATA

Contains information regarding the non-poisonous rotenone-sulphur dips and what to use for various parasites on cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Send for your copy today. It is free!

We carry a complete stock of dips
GET OUR PRICES

**THE MOUNTAIN STATES
CHEMICAL CO.**

P. O. Box 79, Stockyards Station
DENVER, COLORADO

PER PAIR **70¢** POSTPAID
HORN WEIGHTS
1/2-1-1/2 and 2 POUND SIZES

TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

➔ **Breeders Supply Co.** Council Bluffs Iowa

WASHINGTON

GOALS FOR LIVESTOCK

Beef production considerably above previous levels has been called for in a plan announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Lamb and mutton is included in the plan and continued encouragement given to production of hogs, eggs, milk, cheese, and chickens, with price support. Goals for 1942 slaughter compared with estimated 1941 production and the 1936-40 average (000 omitted):

	1936-40 Av. Total Kill	1941 Total Kill	1942 Goal Kill
Hogs.....	63,196	71,000	79,300
Cattle and Calves	24,850	25,100	28,000
Sheep and Lamb	21,902	22,400	22,900

Production goals for 1942 and the part which agriculture is to play in the defense effort were the subjects discussed in four regional agricultural defense conferences held in September in Salt Lake City, Chicago, New York, and Memphis. At Salt Lake City, Secretary Wickard said that, "every farm in the United States will be contacted by local farmer-cattlemen under the supervision of the department's defense boards." Restrictions are to be continued on wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other commodities now in surplus.

CUBAN HEARING

Proposal to cut the tariff of 4.8 cents per pound on beef from Cuba was met with objection by various witnesses in hearings before the tariff commission. Among witnesses were Senator Edwin C. Johnson (Colorado), who said that sacrifices in the "good neighbor" policy should fall upon all our people and not wholly on the stockgrower; Senator Capper, of Kansas, who insisted that it is unsound to encourage Cuba to go heavily into the beef business when the results may be a surplus there that cannot be imported in to the United States without serious injury to stockmen of our country; F. E. Mollin (see p. 8), who said that "You cannot honestly certify to the President and he cannot honestly find as a fact that this duty is restricting foreign trade at the very time that Cuba has to resort to an embargo to stop the drain on beef supplies needed for domestic consumption."

PUBLIC LAND HEARINGS

In Casper, Wyoming, on September 25-27, Senator Pat McCarran's (Nevada) Senate subcommittee to investigate public lands was in session, scheduled to move to Lander, Wyoming, to begin hearings there on September 28; to Salt Lake City beginning October 2; to Reno, Nevada, beginning October 8. A previously announced schedule was cancelled. Besides McCarran, members

of the subcommittee are Senators Wallgren (Washington), Holman (Oregon), Nye (North Dakota), O'Mahoney (Wyoming), Hatch (New Mexico), and Murray (Montana). Scope of the subcommittee's work under the resolution empowering the investigation is "a full and complete investigation of the purchase, withdrawal and allocation of lands and the administration and use thereof"; "investigation with respect to the filming of motion or sound pictures" on government land; a "report to the Senate" together with recommendations; and power to subpoena witnesses and records.

TAX BILL

Only the formality of the President's signature remained on September 18 to make the \$3,553,400,000 tax bill, the steepest in American history, law. Levying of new excise taxes will start on October 1. On next March 15, 2,275,000 new income taxpayers will contribute to a bigger individual and corporate income tax bill. Personal exemption for married couples are reduced to \$1,500 and for single persons to \$750. A surtax of 6 per cent begins on the first dollar of taxable income. About a third of the new money will come from excise levies on a wide variety of articles and services—a 6 per cent levy on telephone bills; a \$5 federal fee on use of automobile; an indirect 10 per cent contribution on new radios; increased levies on liquors, wines, playing cards, and other things. . . . Another lend-lease bill, said to call for an appropriation of nearly \$6,000,000,000, was receiving final touches preparatory to introduction to Congress. It would supplement the first \$7,000,000,000 lend-lease fund, nearly all of which has been allocated.

HIDE CEILING UP

Price Administrator Leon Henderson has raised the maximum price on hides from 15 cents to 15½ cents and established differentials for all grades of domestic hides above and below the ceiling for different qualities of hides. The original schedule did not contain differentials and many dealers had abandoned the customary practice of classifying hides. A boost in the ceiling was urged by Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming), Congressman Coffee (Nebraska), and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

COTTON CROP

The Agriculture Department estimates the 1941 cotton crop as 10,710,000 bales, one of the smallest on record. This compares with a 1940 production of 12,566,000 bales.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PROPOSED INCREASE IN CHARGES SUSPENDED

By CHAS. E. AND CALVIN L. BLAINE
Traffic Counsel

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION on September 9 suspended proposed increase of 50 per cent in the rates and charges on livestock and other exhibits for expositions and fairs, also for educational purposes when handled in closed cars over 40 feet 7 inches, inside.

The rail lines by appropriate tariff authority have long maintained rates and charges one-half of the regular tariff charge on livestock, except horses or steers used for racing or bucking contests, or trained horses or horses used for polo contests, and other exhibits for expositions and fairs, also for educational purposes, held under public auspices. These special rates were applicable to cars of any length. However, in Item 15-B of Agent Kipp's Freight Tariff No. 145-G, I.C.C. No. A-3154, the rail lines proposed to prohibit the application of such rates on shipments moving in closed cars exceeding 40 feet 7 inches, inside length. Upon petitions filed by the International Association of Fairs and Exhibits, Department of Agriculture, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, Inc., Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Inc., Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Live Stock Traffic Association, Hutchinson (Kansas) Chamber of Commerce, American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers' Association, and possibly others, the commission suspended the proposed schedule.

The nation is confronted with the possibility of a shortage of railroad cars. The rail lines have requested the shipping public to load, unload, and release cars as quickly as possible. Had the tariff provision concerned become effective, it would have necessitated many shippers' ordering two cars for transportation which under the present tariffs is performed by one car. Hence, it would, as we view it, have resulted in cutting down available supply of cars for other loading. Moreover, the shippers would have been required to pay materially increased transportation charges. The interested carriers have been requested voluntarily to withdraw and cancel the suspended schedule so as to avoid further loss of time and expense to all concerned.

STOCKMEN'S BOOKSHELF

CATTLE GRUBS OR HEEL FLIES, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR CONTROL. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1596. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents. Gives description and life history of cattle grubs, explains how they do their work, how their presence may be detected, what damage they do, and describes methods for control.

DIP DATA, pamphlet, published by Mountain States Chemical Company, P. O. Box 79, Stockyards Station, Denver, Colorado. Free. Gives information on what to use for various parasites on cattle, sheep, and hogs.

QUARTER-HORSE STUD BOOK AND REGISTRY, published by the American Quarter-Horse Association, 706 First National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Price, \$2.50, postpaid.

PEST CONTROL. Bulletin No. 2. Material concerning sprays, insects, lice, cattle grubs, equipment, supplies, etc. Available upon request to Rocky Mountain Seed Company, 1321 15th Street, Denver, Colorado. Free.

FIRST GRAND NATIONAL

Of interest to cattle producers is announcement of the first annual Grand National Livestock Exposition at San Francisco November 15-22. With a premium list of \$43,948—of which \$17,545 will go to beef cattle—and the backing of the State of California and the City of San Francisco, the Grand National takes its place as an important annual livestock and dairy show. In recognition of its location in relation to potential service to the industry, San Francisco, through its city and county government, has contributed \$50,000 to promote the Grand National. The State of California is spending \$125,000 on improvements at the "Cow Palace," the livestock show plant, and has made \$100,000 available annually for premiums and operating overhead. Harold F. DePue, formerly with the North Montana State Fair at Great Falls, is director of the show. The show rounds out the West's fall circuit, beginning with Portland's Pacific International from October 4 to 11, then to Kansas City's American Royal, October 8 to 25, the Ogden Stock Show, October 31 to November 6, the Grand National itself, November 15 to 22, and Los Angeles' Great Western Show, December 2 to 7.

PRIZES AT INTERNATIONAL

Prizes that in total will amount to approximately \$100,000 are announced in the premium list for the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show which is now available on request to all prospective exhibitors. The International will celebrate its 42nd anniversary this year as the nation's foremost livestock show. In more recent years it has come to include the largest farm crops show in the country, known as the International Grain and Hay Show. Separate premium lists are issued for the crops show, and these are also available according to Manager B. H. Heide. Entries for the livestock classes will close on November 1, with the exception of the carlots of cattle, sheep, and swine, for which entries will be accepted up to a week before the show opens on November 29. Crops show entries will close on November 10.

SAN FRANCISCO
presents...

**1st Annual
GRAND
NATIONAL
LIVESTOCK
EXPOSITION**

Nov. 15-22

**Beef Cattlemen:
Plan to Participate!**

SEE the best blood-lines of the nation. Acquire your herd sires, replacements, foundation and feeder stock. Learn whether you are meeting the needs of pure-bred breeders, farmers and range operators. Make new friends for your breed and develop new markets for your livestock. The GRAND NATIONAL is YOUR show!

**\$43,948 in
LIVESTOCK PREMIUMS
\$17,545 in
Beef Cattle Division!**



**AT SAN FRANCISCO'S \$2,500,000
"COW PALACE"**

★
FOR INFORMATION



See FAIRBURY, the mill that pumps in Lighter Breezes—yet, is under perfect control in Stiffest Gales! No other has all the same patented features. That's why it's the lightest-running, longest-lasting at the very low price. Cheapest by the year.

WRITE for free book, prices and full details. See your local windmill dealer or pump man.

FAIRBURY WINDMILL CO.

Dept. A-5

Fairbury, Nebr.

Many have remarked

"You don't ordinarily sell females"

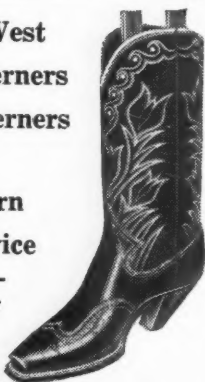
Buy
Painter
bulls
at Ogden

Right! "Keep the best and 'beef' the rest," was, in general, the policy of our founder, John E. Painter. It was successful and we feel averse to straying. Attractive offers don't tempt sale of our best females. It's our idea, our policy, suitable to our operations in producing quality range bulls in quantity.

PAINTER HEREFORD CO., Roggen, Colo.

Made in the West
Made by Westerners
Made for Westerners
and
Full of Western
Style and Service

Made to Your
Order and
Measure



Write for our catalog

Western Boot Company

Tucson, Arizona

MARKETS

SHARPER FLUCTUATIONS IN LIVESTOCK MARTS

By H. W. FRENCH

MUCH SHARPER FLUCTUATIONS featured the September livestock markets, yet prices continued at remarkably substantial levels. During the fore part of the month hogs and slaughter spring lambs hit the highest level since 1937 at many of the markets, while spring lambs at Kansas City reached the highest September basis since 1929. Grain-fed steers and heifers, while below the recent high level, did not suffer very seriously, as each market decline was followed by some recovery. Grass cattle were in increased volume and a seasonal setback was recorded, although buyers did not always have control of the situation. The narrow spread between cattle, hog, and lamb prices, recently established, continued, although perhaps there may be a wider spread in the near future.

The August slaughter of cattle under federal inspection was over 126,000 head larger than a year ago, and the eight months' total ending with August stood more than 642,000 ahead of the same period a year ago. The calf slaughter for August fell off slightly from a year earlier and the eight months' totals for 1941 and 1940 were nearly equal. Federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves for the first six months of 1941 on a dressed weight basis amounted to 2,880,786,000 pounds against 2,660,821,000 pounds for the period in 1940.

Relationship between beef imports into the United States and federally inspected production of beef and veal in the first six months of 1941 was approximately like that in the corresponding period in 1940. Imports of cattle and beef on a dressed weight basis represented 7.5 per cent of the domestic production against 7.2 per cent a year earlier. The farm price of beef cattle for the first half of 1941 averaged \$8.47 per cwt. compared with \$7.25 a year ago, showing an increase of 17 per cent. Exports of beef and veal were only 7,000,000 pounds from January through June—a decrease of 15 per cent compared with a year earlier.

When big-weight grain-fed steers were favored with much action at Chicago they had to be choice to prime, as good-to-low-choice grades were in excess of trade needs. Usually the light and medium weight steers of practically all grades sold rather freely, although around the middle of the month those below choice grade did not fare so well as previously and the medium-to-good offerings sold farther away from the choice kinds than has been the rule of late. The Corn Belt as well as Colorado and Wyoming sent in most of the steers of the 1,300- to 1,600-pound variety.

Good, choice, and prime slaughter steers made up a large part of the sup-

ply, and during the closing week of August, as an illustration, these grades accounted for 91.8 per cent of the offerings, with the good grade about equal in volume to that of choice and prime combined. At that time the average price of choice and prime slaughter steers stood at \$12.27; \$11.25 for the good grade.

Arrivals of grass cattle at market centers fell materially below a year ago and this was attributed chiefly to the abundance of feed and grass together with the relatively high prices paid on scattered shipments from the ranges. During the last week of August Chicago reported twenty cars of Montana and Wyoming grass cows for the biggest run of the season to date, whereas in other years by that time the movement would be so much larger that no mention of twenty cars would be considered news. Kansas City reported 13,000 grass cattle the final week of August and 20,000 the opening week of September, and most of these were from Kansas and Oklahoma.

After the middle of August many classes of slaughter cattle enjoyed a rising trend, but after going into September price concessions were often necessary, as unexpectedly the dressed trade slumped badly despite seasonally cooler weather which ordinarily stimulates the demand from the consumer. Mid-September found beef steer prices at Chicago mostly steady to 25 cents lower than a month earlier, but some of the medium-to-good grade animals with weight were as much as 50 cents down. Heifers held about steady for the period with long-fed offerings selling to best advantage by reason of their scarcity. After summing up the changes for beef cows, statistics showed prices around 25 cents lower, but there were times when the supply was exceedingly short. Canner and cutter cows continued in broad demand with values mostly stationary. Light vealers were remarkably scarce and prices worked upward mostly \$1 to \$1.50. Bulls although still below the recent high time were higher than the level noted after the August break. Later some improvement was recorded, but at mid-September bull prices were 15 to 25 cents under a month earlier.

DURING the first half of September choice-to-prime 997- to 1,300-pound grain-fed steers at Chicago topped at \$12.85 and a few others scored \$12.80, while 1,408- to 1,460-pound highly finished offerings were reported at \$12.60 to \$12.75. The bulk of the good-to-choice steers were taken at \$11.25 to \$12.40 and medium-to-good short-feds landed at \$10.50 to \$11.25. There were 200 head of 1,365-pound Montanas at \$11.35, while some averaging 1,542 pounds scored \$10.75. Grain-fed mixed yearlings sold up to \$12.85, not counting a few small lots at \$12.90 to \$13. Choice-to-prime fed heifers landed at \$12.65 to \$12.85, but

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

most of the good-to-choice offerings were obtainable at \$11.25 to \$12.50, and medium kinds landed under \$11. Most of the northwestern grass cows from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds sold at \$8.50 to \$9, some 1,157-pound Montanas scoring \$9.35 and lighter and heiferish kinds around 950 to 1,025 pounds making \$9.50 to \$10.10. Native and southwestern grass cows were most numerous at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Native sausage bulls sold frequently at \$9 to \$9.35 but grassy lightweights went at \$7.25 to \$8.25. Best grass-fat heifers sold at \$10.40 to \$10.50. Although best vealers usually sold around \$14, there were some at mid-month at \$14.50 to \$15.

Choice-to-prime 1,145- to 1,325-pound fed steers at Omaha sold at \$12.25 to \$12.40, but the bulk of good-to-choice arrivals were taken at \$10.85 to \$11.75 and most medium offerings cleared below \$10.75. Grain-fed cows reached \$9.10 and most of the medium-to-good grass-fat kinds landed at \$7.50 to \$8.50, although a few loads scored \$8.75 to \$9, some at the latter price being 1,100-pound Wyomings. Grain-fed heifers practically topped at \$12 and a few prime animals made \$12.25. Most of the fed heifers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Sausage bulls reached \$8.50 but most of them went at \$8.50 down. Most of the good-to-choice veal calves cleared at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Kansas City reported fed yearling steers up to \$12.60 and some slightly older at \$12.50 and heavies as high as \$12.25, but many good-to-choice offerings were secured at \$11.25 to \$12. Best heifers at that point sold at \$12.50 to \$12.65 and many were to be had at \$10.75 to \$12. Common and medium grass-fat steers usually sold at \$8.25 to \$10.75, although some 1,167-pound dehorned arrivals made \$11 and some Kansas steers fed grain on the grass landed at \$11.25 to \$11.50. Common and medium grass-fat heifers went at \$7.50 to \$9.50, while common-to-good cows bulked at \$7 to \$8.25 and a few loads made \$8.40 to \$8.60.

Most of the good-to-choice fed steers recently sold at \$11 to \$12 on the Denver market, best light heifers scored \$12.05, and many medium-to-choice cleared at \$10.75 to \$12. Wyoming and Colorado cows topped at \$9, medium-to-good bulking at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Grass-fat heifers were scarce, usually selling downward from \$9.75. Most of the sausage bulls cleared at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Vealers topped at \$14 freely. Sioux City reported fed mixed yearlings to \$12.25 and best steers at \$12.10. Most good-to-choice steers sold at \$11 to \$11.75 and medium short-feds down to \$10 and below. Best cows sold at \$8.25 to \$9. Fed heifers topped at \$11.60 and bulk made \$10.25 to \$11.25. St. Joseph quoted some good Kansas steers fed grain on the grass at \$10.85 to \$11.40.

STOCKER and feeder cattle were not very numerous at Chicago, although Missouri River markets reported increased supplies. Demand held up unusually well, although prices remained materially higher than a year ago. All classes seemed to be wanted but in most in-

PULLING TOGETHER

with Uncle Sam for National Defense!



The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES—DENVER, COLORADO STEEL WORKS: PUEBLO, COLORADO



“Ranchy”

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Exclusive designs, work of famous artists. Each in full natural color with your name and personal message.

YOUR CHOICE

50 folders and envelopes -	\$10.00
100 folders and envelopes -	18.00
Additional 100's	7.00
<i>If you do not care for name and personal message</i>	
50 folders and envelopes -	\$ 7.50
100 folders and envelopes -	15.00
Additional 100's	12.50

Kistler's

1636 CHAMPA STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

stances buyers gave preference to light, well-bred young animals. Mid-September prices at Chicago for stocker and feeder steers were considered around strong to 25 cents higher than a month earlier and all other classes suitable for country purposes looked steady to strong. Average costs of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Paul for August figured \$9.61, \$9.79, and \$9.34, respectively, without any adjustment for grade difference, against \$8.44, \$8.53, and \$7.80, respectively, a year ago.

Country buyers at Chicago took good-to-choice northwestern range steers for finishing purposes at \$10.50 to \$12 and gave \$10 to \$11 for most of the 700- to 900-pound Wyoming steers available there. Heifers went out at \$10.50 downward. Bulk of the medium-to-choice

stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City sold at \$8.75 to \$11.35 and included some steers above 900 pounds and fleshy at \$11 to \$11.25. There were some choice 700-pound yearlings at \$11.50 and lighter ones at \$12 to \$12.30. Good-to-choice steer calves cleared at \$10.75 to \$13.15 and heifer calves at \$11.50 down, as a general rule. However, there were some 351-pound New Mexico steer calves as high as \$14 and the heifer calves in the same consignment scored \$12.

Among the \$12 yearling stock steers at Omaha were some 685-pound Wyomings. Some others sold up to \$11.75 frequently and outstanding 516- to 695-pound Wyomings even went as high as \$12.25. One week there were thirty cars of 950- to 1,200-pound steers taken on country account at \$10.75 to \$11.40. Most

of the good feeders from 850 pounds down sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50, while fleshy 1,075- to 1,200-pound kinds landed at \$11 to \$11.50. Good-to-choice feeding heifers went at \$9.75 to \$10.85, with an extreme top of \$11. Choice light steer calves reached \$14 and light heifer calves sold as high as \$12.75.

Medium-to-choice steers taken to the country from Denver made \$9 to \$11.50 and good-to-choice heifers sold at \$9.50 to \$10.75, including several light loads from \$10.25 upward. Generally most steer calves scored \$11 to \$12.50, but lightweights, including mixed steers and heifers, made \$13 and higher. Medium-to-choice feeder steers at St. Joseph made \$8.75 to \$11, and 524-pound yearlings topped at \$12.35, with heifers in this string up to \$11.35. Other heifers sold at \$10.25 down, including some Oklahomas at \$9 to \$9.50. Heavy steer calves were reported at \$12.50 and heavy heifer calves at \$11.50. Yearling steers of choice grade made \$11.25 to \$11.85 at Sioux City where medium-to-good older steers sold at \$9.50 to \$10.75. Light heifers made \$10 to \$10.50. Good steer calves sold at \$12 to \$12.50 and choice heifer calves reached \$12. Medium-to-good steers at St. Paul went at \$8 to \$10.25, with yearlings up to \$11. Some good Canadian feeder steers landed at \$10.35.

WHEN best hogs bounded back above \$12 in September there were many in the trade who were surprised. To make matters worse or better, depending upon the viewpoint, the upturn was not checked until a new high level had been reached. When prices hit the high point, they stood the highest since 1937 and were around \$5.50 above the middle of last September. Some reaction was reported and late declines were most severe on heavy offerings which had worked up too close to the offerings selling at and near the top. Despite this fact, the hogs above 240 pounds at mid-September still displayed more gain than the lighter kinds. Compared with a month earlier, 160- to 240-pound butchers were mostly 35 to 50 cents higher, while heavy arrivals showed costly 60 to 90 cents upturn. Packing sows were generally 30 to 50 cents higher for the period. Hogs under 180 pounds and above 300 pounds were comparatively scarce recently at Chicago, and the bulk of arrivals came within the 190- to 260-pound weight range.

Total amount of pork frozen or placed in cure during August was larger than for the corresponding month in 1940. Also the amount of pork on hand in cold storage on September 1 was greater than a year ago, while lard holdings were stepped up materially. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has continued its buying of pork products.

Best butcher hogs at Chicago sold up to \$12.35 although by mid-September had slid back to around \$12.15. Tops usually were paid for good-to-choice 180- to 240-pound weights. Such offerings at mid-month cleared at \$11.80 to \$12.15 and

HAVE CONTENTED CATTLE

USE AN

Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine

When cattle or hogs are bothered with itch, flies, mosquitoes, or other insect pests, they will not gain weight as quickly as when they are rid of these discomforts. Animals that are free from skin irritants are comfortable and contented. They naturally grow and fatten more quickly and look better when marketed.

The Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine will free your cattle of grubs and other skin irritants. If you own one of these machines, your stock will not use fences and buildings to scratch on. They will use this machine, which curries and oils them at the same time.

The Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine is sold in every state where cattle or hogs are raised. If you are a cattle feeder or breeder you owe it to yourself to see this proven machine.

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL:

Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine Co., Pender, Nebraska.

Dear Sirs: I have been using two of your machines for the past year and can say I am well pleased with the results. They keep lice and warbles off of the cattle and they are much more contented. This summer I installed one out in the pasture field and it kept the flies off of the cattle. While installing the machine, the cattle would watch their chance to use it before it was completely installed.

(Signed) E. G. Petty, Prospect, Ohio.



We invite investigation. Write to any feeder, rancher, or dairyman who is a user of the Automatic Curryng and Dipping Machine.

See your local dealer or write to the factory for prices and descriptive literature.

Automatic Curryng & Dipping Machine Co., Pender, Neb.

Strides in . . . Transportation

IN 1847 more than ten weeks were required for three men to drive 119 cattle from Kentucky to New York City, a distance of 800 miles. Today it requires less than 36 hours to move the same number of cattle from Denver to Chicago, a distance of over 1,000 miles, on regular trains.

Such is the progress in transportation of livestock in less than a century. With this progress, however, have come many problems in rates and service that individual stockmen cannot handle. Nevertheless, they are doing a very commendable job of handling important complex transportation problems through their own association. With over 300,000 members to share the costs, the association maintains a transportation department which for years has fought hard to promote, protect and maintain movement of livestock from the range areas through the public markets and direct to country points at reasonable rate levels, and under fair and equitable rules.

The department is vitally interested in promoting and maintaining the widest possible choice of markets and outlets for both the range men and the feeders at a minimum of expense and a maximum of service.

National Live Stock Marketing Association

160 N. LaSalle Street

Chicago, Ill.

lightweights usually cleared at \$11 to \$12. Good-to-choice butchers from 270 to 330 pounds landed at \$11.15 to \$11.85 and bigger hogs frequently sold below \$11. Most of the good-to-choice sows from 270 to 360 pounds were taken at \$10.30 to \$10.90 and good 360- to 500-pound packing sows made \$9.50 to \$10.35. Missouri River markets reported choice butcher hogs on the high day up to \$12.30, while best at Denver reached \$12.65 and on the west coast the tops at the high time ranged from \$13 to \$13.40.

FOLLOWING some weakness in slaughter spring lamb prices late in August, prices worked upward early in September and during the first week best offerings stood at the highest point since 1937. The following week with heavier and more seasonable receipts the buyers gained the upper hand and forced prices sharply lower at most markets. In the face of these ups and downs the net change since a month ago was not very pronounced. At mid-September slaughter spring lambs were around 25 cents higher than a month earlier. The change was greater for yearlings and such offerings for the period looked 50 cents higher. Slaughter ewes were never burdensome, although the native supply recently was augmented to some extent by increased range offerings and for the month ewes were quoted around 25 cents higher.

Utah, Idaho, and Colorado have been supplying the bulk of the market offerings and many of the spring lambs from these states graded strictly good and choice. Apparently many lamb growers are of a mind to sell as close to the source of production as possible, and not only are they patronizing home markets but have made many deals on the range. Chicago and the Missouri River markets have been favored with many native lambs.

Closely sorted fat range spring lambs at Chicago the closing week of August topped at \$12.50, but following the next week, when choice 80-pound Colorados reached \$13.35 and other rangers scored a top of \$13.15, the market dropped down until the top the second week of the month did not pass \$12.25. At mid-September most good-to-choice range spring lambs sold at \$11.50 to \$12. Medium-to-choice yearling wethers sold at \$9 to \$10. Fed western ewes made a top of \$5.75 and choice range offerings reached \$5.50, while most of the good-to-choice natives were reported at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Denver and Missouri markets reported best range spring lambs during the high week at \$12.75. At that time natives at Chicago reached \$13 and at Missouri River markets sold up to \$12.50.

Call for breeding ewes and feeding lambs continued unusually broad despite the current high prices. There was some downward reaction around mid-September on feeding lambs at the public markets but in the range areas buyers continued to scamper after lambs and established the highest prices of the season.

There was no let-down in prices for breeding ewes anywhere, and apparently many are in the mood to make replacements, while new men are entering the industry as well.

"I got \$11.75 for my lambs," remarked a man at Denver on a day after the recent decline, "and it wasn't hard to take, but I have been through many of the low years and am wondering what current attractive prices may do to the industry and am hoping that we will not have overproduction in the years ahead."

Many of the feeding lambs purchased to date are going to the Corn Belt but likewise many are being sent to wheat pastures although early reports do not indicate numbers equal to the record of 1940. Wheat-field men last year made more profits than those who fed lambs in the dry-lot, and most of them will be back for more this year, although they can hardly expect as ideal conditions as they enjoyed in 1940.

Comparatively few feeding lambs were available recently at Chicago, although some choice rangers at that point sold at \$12. Offerings were rather liberal at Omaha where best at the high time sold

up to \$12.15 with a fair quota at \$11.90 to \$12. Later deals were made chiefly at \$11.25 to \$11.75 for good-to-choice rangers, and medium-to-good natives sold most frequently at \$10 to \$10.50. Other Missouri River markets reported many range feeding lambs at \$11.25 to \$11.65 and some at Denver sold as high as \$12, although after the market weakened little was quoted above \$11.65.

Feeding lambs on the range, which a short time ago were selling at \$10 to \$10.25, have worked up to a \$10.50 to \$10.75 basis, and a new top of \$11 was reported in Colorado. Ewe lambs in most sections have been selling freely around \$11 and even up to \$11.50 occasionally and as high as \$12 in at least one instance.

Breeding ewes from a short-term to a three-year-old variety sold at the various markets from \$5 to \$8 and most of the yearling ewes were reported at \$10 but some recently scored \$10.50 to \$10.75 at some of the "River" points. A few even sold up to \$11.25. On a per-head basis breeding ewes on the range with plenty of age sold at \$6 to \$7 and white-faced yearling ewes often scored \$11 in Idaho.

Again at **OGDEN** Baca Grant Herefords

A year ago the sons and daughters of Reality 13th and Home Builder 77th were sensations at the Ogden Livestock Show. This year at Ogden, October 30 to November 6, we will have additional, equally as good, offspring of those bulls. Herd bulls for you, foundation females, too.

Baca Grant ~~~~~ Crestone, Colo.

The **CENTRAL MARKETS** Provide

The "**Y A R D - S T I C K**" of values the country over for
CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP

John Clay and Company

Maintain offices at eleven of those markets and are prepared through efficient salesmanship to realize the full strength of the market for your offerings. Write their nearest office what you plan selling this season, and they will be pleased to keep you posted on market conditions and prospects.

John Clay and Company

Conducts a STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS at

Chicago, Ill.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
So. St. Paul, Minn.

Sioux City, Iowa
Omaha, Nebr.
South St. Joseph, Mo.
Fort Worth, Texas

San Antonio, Texas
Denver, Colo.
Ogden, Utah

T O RANCH CO.

BREEDERS OF
**QUALITY
HEREFORDS**

Both Registered and
Commercial

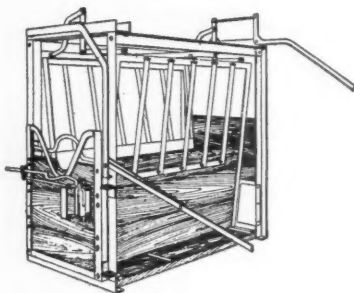
The Right Type



T O RANCH CO.

Raton (Colfax County),
New Mexico

The Turner Dehorning Chute



A complete, modern chute for branding,
vaccinating, dehorning, horn-branding,
horn-weighting, blood-testing.

World's Best Cattle Machine
Portable Convenient

With sling and roller attachments. The
perfect stocks for foot trimming,
veterinary work, etc.

The Turner Dehorning Chute
Eagle Nest, New Mexico



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and
full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags
and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog.
Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs
Iowa

RECORD WOOL USE EXPECTED THIS YEAR

By H. W. F.

CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL in 1941, stimulated by large government orders and increasing incomes of consumers, is expected to exceed 900,000,000 pounds, grease basis. This is by far the largest consumption on record. Domestic production will set a new record in 1941 but production will be only one-half of the indicated consumption. The increase in mill consumption this year and last has been accompanied by a marked increase in wool prices, and prices received by farmers in 1941 stood the highest in twelve years. Imports of apparel wool for 1941 will pass 500,000,000 pounds if shipping space is available.

Mills have already purchased wools to cover their requirements for several months ahead and price changes should be limited. Stocks of apparel wool reported by United States manufacturers and dealers around the close of June totaled 392,000,000 pounds, grease basis. This included 51,000,000 pounds which they had afloat to this country. Stocks were 50 per cent larger than a year earlier, although the reported total did not include the wool held on farms and ranches. Since February, 1941, mill consumption of foreign wool has exceeded consumption of domestic wool substantially.

The United States Army in mid-July awarded contracts for about 19,000,000 yards of wool goods for which bids were opened in June. They included 6,000,000 yards of 18-ounce serge, 5,000,000 yards of 10½-ounce flannel shirting, 3,500,000 yards of 32-ounce overcoating, 3,000,000 yards of 12-ounce lining cloth, and small quantities of miscellaneous cloth. The July awards for wool goods plus blanket awards made in June are equivalent to about 75,000,000 pounds of grease wool. These, in addition to early Army awards, assure a high rate of mill activity the remainder of the year.

Exports of wool from Argentina and Uruguay from October through June, 1940-41, totaled 491,000,000 pounds, standing 44 per cent larger than for the corresponding period the previous season. Eighty-five per cent of the 1940-41 exports were consigned to the United States. Exports to the United States for the first nine months of the season at 421,000,000 pounds compared with 138,000,000 pounds a year earlier and a five-year average, 1934-38, of 55,000,000 pounds. Exports to Japan totaled 33,000,000 pounds against 18,000,000 pounds a year ago and 13,000,000 pounds for the five-year average. Current wool stocks in Argentina and Uruguay are small and exports are likely to diminish greatly until the new clip is marketed in October and November.

The wool market at Boston around the middle of September was quite active on domestic wool offerings, and prices dis-

played some strength. Buying was heavier, although it was slowed down some by covering on old contracts and pending new government orders.

Medium grades of fleece wool attracted keen competition. Sizable quantities of combing three-eighths and quarter blood bright fleece wool went mostly at 46 to 50 cents, in the grease. The sales at 46 to 47 cents represented fleeces from Iowa, Missouri, and similar average bright fleeces, while those at 49 to 50 cents were for good bright fleeces from Ohio, Michigan, and southern Indiana. Southern wools of three-eighths and quarter blood landed at 52 to 54 cents, with semibright at 40 to 45 cents. A moderate volume of fine bright fleece wool made 41 to 43 cents for delaine and 37 to 39 cents for clothing.

Territory wools moved rather freely. Combing three-eighths blood territory wools sold at 90 to 94 cents, scoured basis, mostly at 93 to 94 cents late. Combing quarter blood made 85 to 88 cents. Graded fine territory ranged from \$1.03 to \$1.07 for good French combing and \$1.07 to \$1.10 for staple combing lengths. Original bag fine territory wools were nominally worth \$1 to \$1.05. Half blood wools were neglected although available at steady levels.

Twelve-month Texas wool closed mostly at \$1.05 to \$1.07, scoured basis. Some small purchases were estimated to cost \$1 to \$1.02, delivered to eastern mills. Eight-month wools were slow, with nominal quotations at \$1.03 to \$1.05.

Spot mohair was quiet. Sorted mohair was quoted steady. Texas adult mohair was held mostly at 60 to 63 cents in original bags. Kid mohair in original bags was quoted around 85 cents. Boston dealers reported that growers of mohair in Texas were selling at 52 to 55 cents for adult and at 80 cents for kid.

FARM PRODUCTS IN AUTOS

Pounds of farm products, some in hidden capacities, go into every car. For each 1,000,000 vehicles, Ford uses, among other farm products, 1,500,000 square feet of leather from 30,000 cattle; 69,300,000 pounds of cotton—a 433,125 acre crop—for upholstery and tires; 3,204,000 pounds of wool from 801,000 sheep; 1,000,000 pounds of lard from 20,000 hogs for rear-axle lubricants; 451,500 bushels of corn from 11,280 acres; 120,000 pounds of wheat as foundry flour; 350,000 pounds of mohair from 87,500 goats.

PEXTON HEADS DENVER YARDS

The board of directors of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company on September 11 elected J. A. Shoemaker as chairman of the board of directors and L. M. Pexton as president and general manager of the company. Mr. Shoemaker's previous position was that of president; Mr. Pexton's, vice-president and general manager.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

COMPARATIVE QUIET IN RECENT HIDE TRADE

By H. W. F.

THERE WAS A COMPARATIVELY quiet trade in hides, although some irregularity was reported. In some instances offerings were not up to requirements. In a general way prices were more or less stationary but now and then slight variations were indicated. Take-offs usually moved currently, as there was no particular gain possible by holding with ceiling prices in vogue.

Bids were to be opened September 8 at the Boston quartermaster depot on 1,250,000 pairs of newly approved tan low-quarter oxfords, but information about these bids or the allotment of contracts was not forthcoming at the middle of the month. It is known that shoe manufacturers have plenty of orders both for Army and civilian use.

Exports of hides and skins from Argentina showed an increase of 4.4 per cent during the period January-May, 1941, as compared with a year earlier. The United States continued as the largest market for these products, with England, Japan, and Egypt also purchasing sizable amounts. Exports of cattle hides for the first five months of this year totaled 63,200 tons, and the export of sheep skins amounted to 5,800 tons. Production for 1940 of cattle hides at 7,800,000 pieces compared with 8,300,000 pieces in 1939, while sheep skins totaled 11,100,000 pieces against 10,700,000 a year ago.

The quotation of 15 cents was reported generally on heavy native steer, extra light steer, butt brand, heavy Texas steer, heavy native cow, light native cow, branded cow, and Colorado steer, and 13 cents on native bull. These prices were vastly higher than a year ago. Recent firmness was reported on country hides. All weights were quoted around 12½ to 13 cents; extremes, 14 to 14½ cents; bull, 7 to 8 cents; and branded hides, 11 to 11½ cents. Packer kipskins were placed mostly at 20 cents against a top of 18 cents a year ago, and packer calfskins were quoted at 23½ cents to 27 cents against 15 to 21 cents a year ago.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson raised the maximum prices on hides September 13 from 15 cents to 15½ cents. Differentials were established for all grades of domestic hides in an amendment to the existing price schedule. The present amendment continues the average level of prices which has ruled in recent months in the absence of differentials but establishes a spread above and below the former ceiling for different qualities of hides. The original schedule did not contain differentials and many dealers had abandoned the customary practice of classifying hides before sale.

There are over 4,000 persons 100 years of age and over in the United States, according to the census.

For

RUNNING WATER

At Low Cost for Every Need

Buy

DEMPSTER

WATER SUPPLIES



DEMPSTER Dependable WINDMILLS

15 TIME TESTED FEATURES. Latest Improvements. Powerful Wheel. Automatic Lubrication. Timken bearings. Machine cut gears. Straight lift. Actually pumps more water in lighter winds—gives more pumping hours per day.

Now everyone can afford to have an abundance of running water for every farm and home use, because it's so economical with Dempster Dependable Water Supplies. So see your Dempster dealer at once. He offers a complete line from which to select the exact equipment to properly fulfill your requirements. It's moderately priced and better built for greater efficiency and economy.

DEMPSTER WATER SYSTEMS. Cost so little, it will pay you to see the complete line of Dempster Water Systems now. Electric or motor driven pumps, deep or shallow well, including the new Dempster Jet pumps. A size for every home and farm.

DEPENDABLE EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY PUMPING REQUIREMENT. Including windmills, water systems, centrifugal pumps, pump jacks, hand pumps, cylinders, tanks, irrigation pumps, pipe, valves, fittings, and accessories. Backed by over 62 years Dempster quality leadership.

See Your DEMPSTER Dealer for FREE BOOK!

Pictures and describes all the benefits you can enjoy with a Dempster Water System, and explains Free Water Survey that will show the proper equipment, and the cost for your requirements. If you do not know your dealer's name, write us.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
—6th St. BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

100 Registered Shorthorns

WILL BE SOLD AT

FAIR GROUND, IOLA, KANSAS, MONDAY, NOV. 17

Sale begins at twelve o'clock, noon

This is the annual sale of Shorthorns from the farms of
Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kansas

Bulls in Service

Browndale Pride 2014493

Roan Sultan 1866171

Baron's Supreme 2d 1935015

Supreme Conqueror 1904326

In Sale

50 Breeding age cows and heifers, many with calf by side or to calve during fall and winter.

25 Young bulls.

15 Open heifers.

Cattle are in farm condition and this sale offers one of the best opportunities in Kansas this year to buy good useful Shorthorns at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES FOR CATALOGUE TO

DWIGHT C. DIVER, CHANUTE, KANSAS

Midwest Hereford Association

HOLDS ITS

2nd Semi-Annual Fall Sale Oct. 24

AT HOLYOKE, COLO.

This will be an opportunity to buy cattle from some of the best herds in eastern Colorado and western Nebraska. Don't miss this sale . . . it will mean money to you.

Write for Catalogue

MIDWEST HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

L. C. "Jim" Hoover, Auctioneer

S. S. Chase, Secretary

Messersmith's Herefords

Beginning at 8 a. m., October 10, we again offer you our 1940 crop of Registered Herefords at Private Treaty. They will be penned as to class and priced as to quality.

All are sired by Real Prince 41st, acclaimed the best son of Kimberling's Real Prince Domino 24th, one of his sons, or by a top son of WHR's Star Domino 6th out of a Double Domino 5th cow. Double Domino 5th is another Kimberling product.

Each year we are adding a few more members of the American National Livestock Association to our large list of satisfied customers. We sent cattle into seven states last season.

Write for our annual descriptive letter telling of the cattle and our system of selling at Private Treaty.

We deliver up to 200 miles.

We build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow.

F. E. MESSERSMITH

ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association

ANNUAL

Pure Bred Range Bull Sale

OFFERING

125 Head of **HEREFORD**
Top Quality . **SHORTHORN** } **RANGE**
ANGUS } **BULLS**

Buy with confidence in—

- Wide Selection
- Reputable Breeding
- Quality Assured by Selection Committee

10 A. M., Saturday, October 25, 1941

Stockyards, Pocatello, Idaho

Address inquiry to Box 2368, Boise, Idaho

CORN BELT GETTING IN ON BEEF GROWING

By JAMES E. POOLE

[PRODUCER readers will be glad to have Jim Poole back again. He will write regularly on things happening in the Corn Belt and on other matters.]

HERE IN WISCONSIN—IN FACT, all over the Corn Belt—a decided trend toward beef production is in evidence. They are buying beef bulls by the hundred and, having few beef cows, are crossing Angus and Shorthorn bulls on dairy cows, insuring an increasing crop of half-breeds during the next decade. An impression exists that dairying is overdone and that on return to a peace basis, assuming that we have already stuck our fingers in the trans-Atlantic war, excess production of dairy foods will be in evidence. Northern dairymen protest against southern development under government aid, frequently reverting to the use of bad language, for which there is logical reason. The South is getting federal money to take cotton land out of cultivation, to buy northern dairy stock, and to build creameries, the product hiking to northern markets.

Temporarily the dairy business is riding the crest of a prosperity wave; what will happen when the war ends is anybody's guess. Any cow capable of giving down a jug of lacteal fluid is earning its board bill, killers clamoring fruitlessly meanwhile for canning and cutting beef. Eventually these two-teated cows will reach the end of their string, find a dumping place at the market, and grease price skids. Dairy cows are realizing atrocious figures; bulls are selling at stiff premiums. To meet the emergency, speculators are buying up bulls, renting them out, and living on easy money. One man told me his income from bull rents was around \$150 per month. Old Doc Townsend never devised a more effective income racket.

Scarcity of farm labor is booming the milking machine and revolutionizing the dairy business, as, once installed, mechanical milking is on the job to stay. The government is buying butter and cheese by the ton, incidentally garnering the bulk of current egg and poultry production. Some of it is allotted to the Army and Navy. A large proportion, hauled to Atlantic seaports, is going nobody-knows-where—some probably to the bottom of the sea. As long as growers are getting current prices they are indifferent concerning disposal. Every bank in the Corn Belt is gorged with money, with no place to go with it. The government monopolizes farm loan business. Selling farms to Roosevelt is popular.

EVERYBODY is getting into the hog business, recently neglected. City farmers—agriculturists is the usual appellation—are spending dollars by the hundred thousand, erecting palatial porcine abodes. Pigs are kept in the parlor, and

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

any sow with production expectancy is worth a substantial premium. Fifty dollars is the standard price for a well-bred sow, and no pedigree is required. Trucks patrol the countryside night and day in quest of "grass widows," and artificial insemination has come into vogue overnight.

During the period of low prices, swine herds were so seriously depleted that slaughter fell far below the nation's meat requirements. Lard was merely a by-product, and a 300-pound hog was anathema. All this has changed overnight. The Corn Belt is hog wild, and hog sales are swelling bank accounts. The \$9 government guarantee was responsible. Caught short, with a huge volume of orders falling into their laps constantly, packers bid the market up on themselves, top hogs going to \$12 to \$12.35 and the rank and file selling anywhere from \$9.70 to \$11.75.

Growers are holding spring pigs back to make weight and get more money. Hogs are weighing ten to fifteen pounds more than a year ago, paying big prices for their board and putting the country in easy circumstances. As the government did not act until the 1941 spring crop was determined, the country is raising practically the same number as last year; and there will be a place to put every pound of pork, especially if the powers-that-be insist on replenishing the British larder.

However, production of pork and lard is expanding, probably as it never has before. Fall farrowing is 20 per cent greater than last year, and the next spring crop will show an even larger increase. Gilts are going to the breeding pen by the million, creating possibility of another surplus two years hence such as Henry Wallace wrestled with when he organized his massacre program.

After the war is over, all Europe will

be hungry; and, in his abounding hospitality, Uncle Sam may undertake the task of feeding these multitudes, in which event Europe will take both seed stock and meats. But the question arises, What about the monetary equivalent? All Europe has ever done when loaded with American largess is to clamor, like Oliver Twist, for more and display ingratitude garnished with abuse.

A MIXED cattle situation and prospect may be variously disguised. The old crop of long-fed steers has been closely marketed, and although Washington is advertising an increase in the number of cattle on feed of 17 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1940, the guesstimate is not taken seriously. There is a potential demand for a much larger increase, but feeders are not yet in possession of the cattle and probably will not get them. A steadily advancing corn market—that grain is headed toward the dollar mark—rising prices of all supplemental feed, and, unless fat cattle can be marked up \$2 per hundredweight, certainty of loss in the finality of the operation, are likely to keep many feed-lots empty. Feeders are dissatisfied because the government gave hog growers the long end of the stick, emphatically refusing to buy heavy finished beef for the Army and Navy, and, having burned their fingers on this year's crop, will make few heavy bullocks for the 1942 market. The new slogan is, "Never make another big steer." The quartermaster's office has stigmatized those who make finished heavy bullocks as gamblers and, in doing so, uttered a truism.

Neither stock nor fat cattle prices have reached the summit which is scheduled to arrive simultaneously with Barney Heide's stock show. Meanwhile, the old crop of fat steers is being whittled down rapidly. There will not be enough

Christmas beef to go around, and when the trade goes into 1942 difficulty will be experienced in filling the national larder. A monthly slaughter of close to 1,000,000 head in all positions is not adequate to current beef needs, admittedly abnormal. Each weekly beef supply disappears magically. Under this condition cheaper cattle is not a possibility.

After the turn of the year, killers will run into a new and hastily prepared beef supply. Choice bullocks will disappear with the turn of the year, and few will be made thereafter as beef-makers are almost unanimously short-routed for the market. Cost has soared, and the last layer of flesh is expensive. Spreads will widen, and although prices may not continue to advance, killers will get less for their money. In fact, cost on the hooks may be actually higher. Already bullocks that are only in decent feeder flesh are trooping to the shambles in a continuous procession. Premature marketing accounts for much of current beef supply.

SCARCITY of cows and dairy stock will be temporarily relieved during the October-to-January period. Dairy men are holding any cow capable of giving down a jug of milk, but will send a procession of canners and cutters to market during the fall and early winter clean-up. Boarder cows that got by all summer are scheduled for the cooler, but any sharp decline will be brief. Dairy herds have been reduced by disease-elimination campaigns, and a milk cow that could not pay its board recently is now getting by on the new selling basis of bovine trash. Vendors of cow beef are caught short, with scant prospect of relief.

Hog prices are assured; growers are carrying spring shots into weight. Breeding stock is not available, and stock pigs are off the quotation list. Early winter will dislodge young hogs that



a brief preview

of some of the good bulls you
will find in the

**WHR ANNUAL SALE
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29**

at the ranch near Cheyenne

Only the catalog can begin to give you
the story of this important Hereford event.

Take our word for it, you will find the strongest set of bulls and
heifers we ever offered

Write for Catalog now

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH, Cheyenne



have been making rapid gains on stubble pasture and in corn fields, but there will be no cheap hogs, as growers are jockeying with the market, reducing supply on every 25-cent break. Hog money is more responsible for agrarian prosperity than any or all of the multifarious schemes, political and economic, to swell the farmers' bank account.

A constant advance in stock cattle prices has not checked demand apparently, but many are prepared to go through the winter with empty feed-lots, especially if the government corn loan is high enough to justify selling grain to Uncle Sam. Current replacement cost is considered prohibitive of profit in the finality of the transaction, recalling the ancient adage that the fascination of beef-making lies in the uncertainty of the draw. Those who anticipated current conditions by putting in beef herds are in a position to compliment themselves on their sagacity.

Wool is a stout prop under the sheep and lamb market. Twelve dollar, and even \$13 lambs in restricted numbers, are attractive, and production all over the Corn Belt states is expanding. The 1942 native lamb crop will be a record.

WITHIN a radius of fifty miles of Madison, Wisconsin—educational center and political maelstrom—is Oscar Mayer's principality. Mayer is a big cog in the national packers' organization—its president for several years. When a gang of men induced Wisconsin farmers to deplete their bank accounts by building a co-operative packing-house at the state capital, they blew in several hundred thousand dollars, subsequently dropping a huge, fat cat into Mayer's lap. Operated "co-operatively," the plant speedily went into bankruptcy. Mayer picked it up for a few paltry dollars and has converted it into a veritable gold mine.

All of which demonstrates that a large percentage of the agrarian element runs to "suckers." Mayer gets most of the hogs grown within what is probably the greatest pork-producing area in the United States; the rest go to Milwaukee, where Swift grabs them off. So far as a place to market hogs, Chicago is unknown to the Wisconsinese; the home market is fulfilling its logical destiny.

Washington is making a feeble effort by the indictment route to strangle country hog buying, but is getting nowhere. So-called "direct" buying refuses to be squelched. That it is popular with growers is attested by the fact that in excess of 50 per cent of the hog movement to slaughter points changes hands on the farm or at peewee markets near-by. Who gets a rake-off, if such exists, is in the sphere of dispute; but, as growers figure that they save money and packers are enthusiastic over the development, it is a cinch bet that it has come to stay. A bill to arrest this development introduced recently by an Iowa senator is skidded toward the wastebasket.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

	Sept. 1, 1941†	Aug. 1, 1941	Sept. 1, 1940	Five-Yr. Av.
Frozen Beef	54,745,000	52,525,000	25,649,000	28,588,000
Cured Beef*	12,732,000	13,183,000	10,014,000	13,811,000
Lamb and Mutton, Frozen....	3,309,000	3,211,000	3,192,000	2,415,000
Frozen Pork	168,659,000	258,353,000	141,843,000	103,558,000
Dry Salt Pork*	107,297,000	112,799,000	76,407,000	76,680,000
Pickled Pork*	207,036,000	247,714,000	199,314,000	200,105,000
Miscellaneous	72,103,000	73,499,000	66,971,000	63,121,000
Total Meats	625,881,000	761,284,000	523,390,000	488,278,000
Lard	282,875,000	332,863,000	272,290,000	145,589,000
Frozen Poultry	85,276,000	81,206,000	82,178,000	65,842,000
Creamery Butter	200,539,000	178,493,000	134,266,000	151,067,000
Eggs (case equivalent)	11,676,000	12,215,000	11,403,000	10,895,000

*Cured or in process of cure. †Subject to revision.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Sept. 15, 1941	Aug. 15, 1941	Sept. 16, 1940
Slaughter Steers—Choice (1,100-1,500 lbs.)	\$11.50-12.75	\$11.50-12.75	\$12.00-13.50
Slaughter Steers—Good	10.50-12.00	10.75-11.75	9.75-12.50
Slaughter Steers—Choice (900-1,100 lbs.)..	12.00-12.75	12.00-12.75	11.50-13.00
Slaughter Steers—Good	10.75-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.75-11.50
Slaughter Steers—Med. (750-1,300 lbs.).....	9.25-11.00	9.00-11.25	7.75- 9.75
Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (750-900 lbs.)..	11.00-12.75	11.25-12.75	9.75-12.75
Heifers—Good-Choice	10.50-12.50	10.75-12.50	10.00-12.25
Cows—Good	8.00- 9.25	8.00- 9.25	6.75- 7.75
Vealers—Good-Choice	13.50-14.50	11.50-13.00	11.50-12.50
Calves—Good-Choice	9.00-11.00	9.00-10.50	8.00- 9.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Good-Choice....	10.25-12.25	10.00-12.25	8.75-10.75
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.....	7.75-10.25	7.75-10.00	7.00- 8.75
Hogs—Medium Weights (200-240 lbs.).....	12.00-12.30	11.35-11.70	6.60- 6.80
Spring Lambs—Good-Choice	11.40-11.90	11.00-11.50	9.15- 9.50
Yearling Wethers—Good-Choice	9.00- 9.75*	8.75- 9.50*	7.00- 8.00
Ewes—Good-Choice	4.50- 5.50*	4.25- 5.25*	3.00- 4.00

*Shorn.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

	Sept. 15, 1941	Aug. 15, 1941	Sept. 16, 1940
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—			
Steer—Choice (700 lbs. up).....	\$18.00-19.00	\$17.00-18.00	\$19.00-21.00
Steer—Good	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	18.50-19.50
Steer—Choice (500-700 lbs.).....	18.50-19.50	17.50-18.50	18.50-21.00
Steer—Good	17.50-18.50	16.50-17.50	17.50-19.50
Yearling Steer—Choice	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	18.50-20.50
Yearling Steer—Good	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	17.50-18.50
Cow—Commercial	14.50-15.50	14.00-15.00	13.00-15.00
Veal and Calf—Choice	19.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-19.00
Veal and Calf—Good	17.00-21.00	16.00-19.00	13.00-17.00
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—			
Spring Lamb—Choice (all weights).....	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	16.50-19.00
Spring Lamb—Good	19.00-21.00	17.00-19.00	15.50-18.00
Ewe—Good	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.00
Ewe—Commercial	8.00- 9.50	8.00- 9.00
FRESH PORK CUTS—			
Loins—Commercial	25.50-27.50	24.00-25.50	17.00-19.00

LIVESTOCK AT STOCK YARDS

	1941	1940	First Eight Months 1941	First Eight Months 1940
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle*	1,257,136	1,248,870	9,017,005	8,383,700
Calves.....	471,289	535,819	3,689,583	3,901,024
Hogs.....	1,894,920	2,176,880	19,611,818	21,759,019
Sheep.....	2,022,635	2,067,576	13,889,998	14,120,622
TOTAL SHIPMENTS†—				
Cattle*	501,567	597,300	3,395,036	3,314,707
Calves.....	178,165	235,846	1,328,598	1,535,106
Hogs.....	528,858	676,570	5,161,033	6,021,084
Sheep.....	1,103,646	1,187,658	6,272,584	6,467,258
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle*	256,699	321,065	1,649,642	1,541,105
Calves.....	71,120	79,588	466,861	466,676
Hogs.....	42,645	37,412	407,700	334,899
Sheep.....	376,665	383,370	1,442,565	1,346,334
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle*	968,000	842,000	6,877,000	6,235,000
Calves.....	414,000	432,000	3,546,000	3,541,000
Hogs.....	2,796,000	3,045,000	29,114,000	31,264,000
Sheep.....	1,522,000	1,489,000	11,879,000	11,267,000

*Exclusive of calves. †Includes stockers and feeders.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGES IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

CONDITION OF THE RANGES ON September 1, like that of the month before, was the best since 1927; feed was in good to excellent supply; range forage for fall and winter use was very good; crops of hay and other feeds were large; livestock continued in very good to excellent condition. So runs the latest report of the Denver regional livestock office of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Western ranges continued in good to very good condition with less than usual decline. The generally heavy growth of range forage was maturing to make a very good supply of fall and winter feed. The very favorable growing conditions of the past season had resulted in a good volume of native grasses on many areas that were damaged during dry years. Supply of stubble and field feeds was large, with generally large crops of hay and other feeds.

Prospects for winter wheat pastures in Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas were very favorable. Desert winter ranges generally had a very good growth of feed. Moisture conditions were generally the best in several years, with ample supplies of stock water. In Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming range feed conditions were very good, with favorable prospects for winter feeds. Western Nebraska and western Kansas had very good native pastures and ranges, with good crops of hay and other feeds. Oklahoma and Texas had very good range forage and large supplies of other feeds. New Mexico had excellent range and feed prospects except in local southwestern areas. Colorado had very good range feed and ample supplies of hay and other feeds. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho had very good fall and winter ranges, with large supplies of field feeds, hay, and grains. Utah and Nevada had the best range feed in many years, with very favorable prospects for winter ranges. Arizona ranges were good to very good. California had abundant supplies of range and pasture feeds, but supplies of grain, hay, and concentrates were below a year ago.

Condition of western ranges was 92 per cent, compared with 93 per cent last month, 79 per cent a year ago, and 75 per cent for the ten-year average.

Cattle continued in very good to excellent condition, with September 1 condition the highest in nineteen years of record. Cattle and calves showed the heaviest weights in several years. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle was strong. The very favorable feed conditions resulted in less than usual marketings of both cattle and calves. Many areas experienced considerable local demand for cattle, and some tendency to restock and utilize the large supplies of

feed was in evidence. Reports from some sections indicated a tendency to cull herds and take advantage of present prices.

Sheep and lambs maintained the high condition of a month ago, with that of September 1 the highest since 1927. Lambs had made good gains and the early run of northern lambs was heavier than last season, with a smaller proportion of feeders. The late crop had made above average weights, with a smaller feeder end than usual. There was a strong demand for feeder lambs during August, with a large number of lambs contracted. There was also a strong demand for ewe lambs for replacements and a very active demand for yearling ewes. Ewe bands were generally in very good condition. High sheep ranges were good, with a good growth of feed on intermediate and winter sheep ranges.

BIG GAME INCREASING

Big game animals, nearly doubling in number on the national forests every ten years since 1908, are now estimated at more than 2,000,000 head, according to the Department of Agriculture. The department's Forest Service reports that the big game population had increased from 693,000 in 1924 to 2,100,000 at the beginning of 1941. Approximately one-third of all big game in the United States are located in the national forests, while in the western states about three-fourths of the big game make their home all or part of the year in the national forests. Nearly 86 per cent, or 1,800,000 of the big game animals in the national forests are deer, with elk numbering 154,000; black bear, 63,000; antelope, 20,000; mountain goat, 19,000; bighorn, 9,600; moose, 7,500; peccary, 7,500; grizzly and Alaska brown bear, 4,800; and wild boar, 790.

REWARD IN DEATH

A statute recently enacted in Florida provides that when a motor vehicle collides with any animal at large on a public highway and the vehicle operator dies as a result of the collision, the owner of such animal shall have no cause of action on account of any injuries to or death of such animal against the estate of the deceased. Otherwise, the law provides that owners of Florida livestock have cause for legal action when an automobile wins a bout with livestock on the road.

COVER PICTURE

The sagebrush, the animals, the mountains, and the clouds that are so strikingly shown on our cover picture were photographed on the Seventy-One Ranch in Nevada by the Nevada State Highway Department.

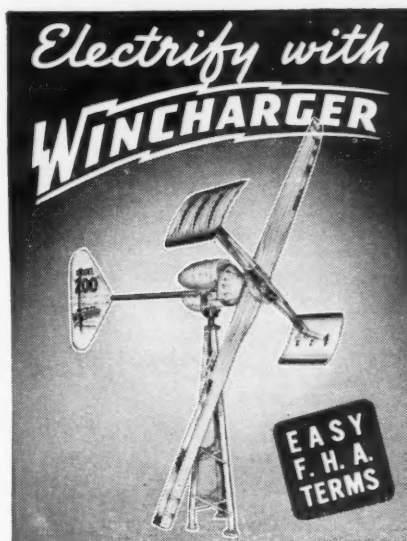
NONE BETTER

for
**RODEO
RANCH
RANGE**

**HOT-IRON
BRANDED
Hair-On-Hide**

Lee **SANFORIZED
GUARANTEED**
Cowboy Pants

IF YOUR DEALER CAN'T SUPPLY YOU WRITE
THE H. D. LEE MERC. COMPANY
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.



Electrify the Wincharger way. Have electricity to spare—more than enough to operate all the lights you want, run a refrigerator, separator, washer, iron, milker, churn and do 101 things for you. And best of all, pay no monthly bills, buy no kerosene or gas—a Wincharger uses the free wind—a power never affected by shortage—to give you the world's cheapest and most dependable electricity. Surprisingly low prices—small down payments with convenient 3-year F. H. A. terms.

MAIL COUPON NOW!
Act now and have electricity in less than 30 days. Let us show you how easy it is. Send today for your free copy of "101 WAYS TO PUT THE WIND TO WORK."

WINCHARGER CORPORATION
World's Largest Makers of Wind-Electric Equipment
Dept. ACP-10-41, Sioux City, Iowa
Send your FREE booklet "101 Ways to Put the Wind to Work on your Farm" and full information on how I can light and power my farm with Wincharger.

Name.....
P. O..... Route.....
County..... State.....
I now get light from.....

SHEEP PUZZLE

Why do sheep grow old prematurely after grazing on certain areas in the Red Desert of Wyoming? What causes loss of vigor in sheep through softening of the teeth and bone when they are kept on winter range which has no apparent deficiency in forage palatability? These and a number of related questions are to be studied this winter in Wyoming grazing districts through experiments to be undertaken co-operatively by the University of Wyoming and the Grazing Service, according to Director of Grazing R. H. Rutledge. Sponsored by the advisory board of the Divide Grazing District, the study will attempt to serve as a practical guide to sheepmen who are seeking a remedy to a situation about which little scientific data are available.

FALL MEAT PROGRAM

The fall meat exhibit program to carry the story of meat to millions of persons from coast to coast has just been launched by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Convinced of the value of educational exhibits in showing the part that meat in the diet can play in building for a stronger America, the board arranged an imposing schedule which opened at the Illinois State Fair. Plans have been completed for exhibits at leading livestock expositions, fairs, food shows, conventions of professional groups, and at other events. Every evidence, according to the board, points to an exhibit season which will equal or surpass that of last year—a year in which 140 exhibits in thirty-two states set an all-time high record.

PLUMMER TO BE HONORED

NEARLY HALF A CENTURY OF outstanding service to the livestock industry by O. M. Plummer, of Portland, Oregon, will be recognized when on November 29 this year his portrait will be added to the Saddle and Sirloin gallery at the Chicago Union Stockyards. From all over the United States voluntary contributions ranging from nickels and dimes of 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America to five-dollar bills from stockmen and business men in the meat industry are being received by Professor Jerry Sotola, of the Animal Husbandry Department of the State College of Washington at Pullman, treasurer of an interstate portrait committee.

In 1935 the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland observed its silver anniversary. Plummer has been its indomitable manager and guardian angel all these years. During that time thousands of 4-H Club boys and girls and students of vocational agriculture have exhibited in his show and competed in its contests. Breeders from nearly all the livestock producing states and provinces of North America have exhibited—some of them almost continuously.

"O. M.," as countless friends call him, is creator of the slogan, "Agriculture is the foundation of industry, livestock its corner stone." Two or three decades ago he launched—at least in his own Pacific Northwest region—the campaign for "truth in meats." For years he has been a director of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. For even longer he has been on the national 4-H Club committee. He has long been a member of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock Association.

MEAT AD PLANS ANNOUNCED

NEW MEAT ADVERTISING PLANS for the second year of the nationwide meat campaign will feature meat and its importance in balanced meals, B vitamins in meat, and thrifty meat cuts, according to the American Meat Institute.

First advertising in the series in several national magazines started off in September with the displaying of a new vitamin chart showing the amounts of health-giving vitamins contained in meat and emphasizing the fact that B vitamins in meat are natural vitamins.

Other features will include a double-page color spread on "Meat and the Balanced Meal;" black and white advertising in a number of nationally circulated magazines, explaining the importance of meat for children; further advertising centering around the importance of meat at the noon meal; and advertisements of a "Chart of Thrifty Meat Cuts."

One-quarter million wall posters pointing out that "meat is a natural source of B vitamin" will appear in retail markets.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

"WHERE TO BUY" ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Thirty cents a line, except display space. Normally seven words to a line. Display rates on request. Forms close 15th. Send copy to 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS & RANCHES

You can be on your own ranch! What might seem impossible can become a reality, through the long-term, easy payment financing plan provided by the Wichita Land Bank. Investigate the splendid values now obtainable in Colorado and New Mexico ranches! Small down payment, low interest rates. No trades. Prices based on actual valuation. Write for current list of availabilities, specifying county and state in which you are interested.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
WICHITA, KANSAS

What does the CENTRAL MARKET mean to you?

Whether or not you have taken full advantage of the Central Market, it is worth while to consider just what the Central Market, such as you have at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, means to you and every other stockman. The fact that you have available a modern, government-regulated Central Market for your livestock means that you always have a CASH MARKET for what you have to sell. . . . The quotations established at the Central Market are the only yardstick you have by which to measure values, the only means you have of knowing what your livestock is actually worth.

**Los Angeles
UNION STOCK YARDS**
"The Greatest Western Market"

FOR SALE

Fine Cattle and Sheep Ranch in the West. Fully equipped, fenced and stocked. Price \$1,500,000. Box 23, P. O. Box 26, Trinity Station, New York



L. C. "Jim" Hoover,
livestock auctioneer
serving the cattle-
men of the West.

Jim Hoover
Sterling, Colo.

RANCHES, large or small, for sale, exchange, or lease, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, California, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, and islands of the sea. J. D. FREEMAN, Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Abortion protection—one calfhood vaccination. Government licensed vaccine. Strain 19. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department 1-A, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

In central Montana, Fergus County, at the junction of the Judith and Missouri rivers; a famous frontier ranch of the early days; 12,000 deeded acres, 35,000 acres of leased range, unlimited outside range, all under fence; fully stocked, capable of carrying 5,000 head; abundance of free water, open ditch, irrigates enough alfalfa and grain to winter stock; highly improved, fine house with modern features, lights and water, barns and corrals. Priced for immediate sale.

For full particulars write CARSTENS PACKING COMPANY, P. O. Box 1636, Tacoma, Washington.

FOR SALE Colorado Tourist Hotel On Peak-to-Peak Highway In Picturesque Platte Canon on Two Trout Streams

This hotel has just been redecorated . . . has 12 rooms upstairs, bath, electric lights, and finished basement. Four adjoining cabins and filling station go with hotel.

If you have worked hard all your life and want to retire gracefully, investigate this property.

Hotel cost \$30,000 to build. Will sell all for \$3,750.

Frank J. Wolf,
1950 Curtis St.
Denver, Colorado

ER